

An Abbreviation of, &c.

to great readinesse, when you
shall haue occasion to write: as
I my selfe by good experience
haue found.

Thus haue I (*Gentle Reader*)
with as much breuity as may
be, laid down such plain & easy
Rules for the performance of
this ART, as that whosoever
wil but practise them, may with
little paines attaine to such per-
fection therein, as (through
Gods blessing) shall yeeld him
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VALE.

Printed by *George Parslow*,

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THE ART OF STENOGRAPHY:

OR,
Short-Writing, by Spelling
CHARACTERIE.

Invented by JOHN WILLIS, Bachelour
in DIVINITY.

The ninth Edition,

Whereunto is now adioyned the *Schoolmaster*
to the said *Art*, compleatly fitted for this
ninth *Edition*, by the aforefaid
Author, a little before his death.

Omne bonum Dei donum.

L O N D O N,
Printed for Henry Seyle, and are to be sold at
the *Tygers-head* in *St. Pauls Church-*
yard. 1 6 2 8.



THE ART OF STENOGRAPHY:

OR,
Short-Writing, by Spelling
CHARACTERIE.

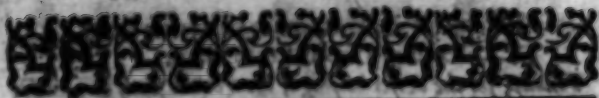
Invented by John Willis, Bricklayer
in DIVINITIE.

Y^e w^{or}ld's Edition.

Whereunto is now adjoined the second edition
to the said Art, completely fitted for this
ninth Edition, by the second
Author, which before his death.

Omne bonum Dei donum.

L O N D O N
Printed for Henry Seale, and so to be sold at
the Yearly-bazaar in St. Pauls Church.
Year 1622.



TO THE READER.

IT is now about twenty six years since first was published this Art of Stenography, being the first book of Spelling Characterie, that ever was set forth. Since which time, many others, taking their fundamentall rules from this booke, have sought to better the Invention, by changing the figure, power, or places of the literall Characters, and by the various affixing of them one to another: (as indeed the Art by such means may be infinitely varied: Et facile est inventis addere.) Howbeit I am confident in this persuasion, that as this Art of Stenography was the first, that ever gave direction for any forme of spelling Characterie, so it shall continue the last, and wears out all the aberrations thereof published or taught by any other.

And therefore I have thought good, after so many severall Editions of this Art, now to set the last hand thereunto, with purpose never to alter it here after. For which cause I have diligently perused the severall Editions, and conferred them together, for the perfecting of this last, and (without doubt) best edition; changing that which seemed fit to bee changed, omitting that which was to be omitted, and adding that, which was to be added. Alledging for excuse of the divers alterations which I have made in setting forth this Art, that no Art is brought to perfection at the first, but by long observation, practice and experience, with induction of manifold examples, according to that of the Poet:

A 2

Per

[For the 10th ed. see
MS. Add. X. 30, fol. 24^v]

B

TO THE READER.

*Per varios casus artem experientia fecit,
— Exemplo monstrante viam.*

Finally, for the better helping of them in the study & practice of this Art, which are enforced to learn it of themselves without a Teacher: I have published another Book, called The Schoolemaster, (fitted to every Rule of this ninth Edition of the Art) of Stenography. wherein every particular thing questionable touching this Art, or any point therein, is so explained, as I think it scarce possible for any to meet with a doubt concerning the practice thereof, which is not therein fully satisfied. And if any man finds ought left out in this Edition, which was in any of the former, that might serve any way to instruct a learner, or to clear doubts touching this Art; let him assure himself to find it there.

JOHN WILLIS.

THE

THE ART OF STENOGRAPHY.

Chapter 1. *Of Letters omitted.*

STenography is the Art of compendious writing; wherein we are first, to consider the generall abbreviation of all words: and then the particular abbreviation of some.

In the generall abbreviation of all words, two things are to be observed: First, what Letters in euery word are to be omitted: Secondly, how the needfull Letters of euery word ought to be expressed.

In euery word, those Letters are to bee omitted, which are but lightly, or not at all sounded, whether they be Vowels or Consonants.

Vowels: as, first, *e* when it serueth to lengthen the sound of a Vowel going before it in the same Syllable: as in these words [*are, care, time, sister:*] or when it is superfluously added, as in these words, [*die, due, oblique, murre, massa.*] Or in words beginning with *x*, as: Example, Exchange.

Secondly, when any short Vowel is loyred with letters spe in their owne nature without the Vowel, to giue the sound thereof, let it be omitted. Such are the last Vowels in these words, and the like. [*utterable, fapple, misfact, mother, yackin, martyr.*]

Thirdly, the vnder-sounded Vowels of Diphthongs

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thongues are neglected as;

a.		Heaven, Conte.
e.		Few, Land, Europe,
i.	} in these words, and the like, }	Suite, Sister,
o.		People, Phoenix,
u.		Soule, Sam,
ea.		Beauty, deaw.
ie.		Lieu, view.

Consonants to be omitted are these, in these words following, and the like.

B Debt, Lamb, Subtle, Chamber.

C Acquire, ascend, scander, Sainct.

D Judge, Bridge, Rundlet, adioyne.

G Keign, strength, length,

H Rhetorick, Ghost, Thomas, Hierome.

K Kucke, Rocks, Acknowledge.

L Realme, Salmon, shall.

N Gouvernement, Hymnes, contemne.

P Exempt, Musbrumpe, psalterie.

S Isle, Repisme, Demesne.

T Trenched, Mortgage, Castles, rents.

V Build, Question, Plague.

W Wray, bewray, Norwich.

X Landscap.

Y Thoug, Night, Burrough.

Z Carique, rh. Myrrhe, th. Rythme.

Secondly, when a Consonant is doubled in a word, the one of them is to be omitted; as in these words, [Abbat, assure, follow, suffice,] except when they be of different sounds: as in these words, [suggestion, success.]

Yea, a whole Syllable is to be omitted, when it be
ing.

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ing taken away, the Letters remaining, do sufficiently declare the word: as *Abram*, for *Abraham*; *Canan*, for *Canaan*; *Austin* for *Augustine*; *vement*, for *vehement*; *Gloster* for *Gloster*, *reckning*, for *reckoning*, and the like.

Chap. a. Of Characters.

HAuing seen what letters in euery word are to be omitted, let vs see now how the needfull letters of euery word (which are those that are fully sounded therein) are to be expressed. And here we are first to consider the severall characters of euery letter.

Place here the Alphabet of Characters.

Here note that the letter C. is left out in the Alphabet, because in our English tongue, it hath the sound of two other letters, K & S. And therefore when it is sounded as K. as in these words [*call, colde, locke,*] it is to be expressed by the Character of K: When it is sounded as S, as in these words [*Citie, certain, face,*] by the Character of S.

Also the letters (ph) comming together in the same syllable, haue the sound of F, as in these words [*Physicke, triumph, Seraphim,*] and are therefore to be expressed by the Character of F.

Moreouer the letter G. hath two sounds: the one proper to it selfe: such as it hath in these words, and the like, [*God giueth grace*] and then is to be expressed by the Character of G. The other is the sound of j the consonant, which sound it hath in these words, & the like, [*Genealogie, Sage, Iudge, Bridge,*] and then it is to be expressed by the Character of I. the consonant.

In like manner T hath two sounds; the one proper

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to it selfe, as in these words, [*Time tryeth Truth,*] and then it is to be expressed, by his proper character: And the other the sound of S, which it hath in these words [*Nation, nation, Gentiles,*] and then it is to be expressed by the character of S.

Note also that *ce, se, et, and es*, being sounded as they are in these words, [*accessit, allies, thanks, riches, effects*] are to be expressed by the character of X, whose sound they have.

Again, Y, is two wayes pronounced: First, like the Vowel I, as in these words, [*Synack, Syllable, Physick,*] and then is expressed by the Character of I. the Vowel: Secondly, it hath the sound of an aspiration, as in these words, [*Yare, Yare, Yare*] and then it must be expressed by it's owne character.

Also ch hath two sounds: the one, such as it hath in these words and the like, [*Church, Charles, Chayer,*] and then it is to be expressed by it's proper character: The other is the sound of K, which it hath in these words [*Choler, Chronicles, mechanicall,*] and then it is to be expressed by the character of K: The sound of all the rest is manifest by the Alphabet.

Where it is to be observed, that this Art prescribeth the writing of words not according to their Orthographie as they are written, but according to their sound as they are pronounced: So we write *Sargen* for *Chirurgian*, *Treck* for *Triacle*, *Duram* for *Duraine*, *satle* for *subtile*, *perfu* for *perfect*, *Shreue* for *Sheriffe*.

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Chap. 3. Concerning Affixes

THe fashion and sound of the Characters being shown in the former Chapter, we are next to consider their quantitie.

The quantitie of Characters is measured by two straight lines parallel thwart vnderstood: such as these are.

A Character is of quantity great or small.

A great character either occupieth the full distance betweene the lines or more. As:

A small character occupieth halfe the distance betweene the two lines, or lesse, As:

The first letter of a word is to be expressed by his great Character; and the rest of the Letters by the small Characters, placed about the great.

Small Characters placed about a great, are either affixed thereto, whereof they are called Affixes; or disioyned therefrom, and are therefore called Disjuncts.

A small Character is affixed to a great in fixe places; to wit, on either side three: whereof the first five are places of Vowels, and the sixth place presupposeth no Vowel: and they are all thus disposed.

4 8

5 11

6

Where

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Where note that the small Character of *j*. the consonant, being affixed vnto the great character of *B*. in the first place, signifyeth *A*. before it : in the second place, *E* : In the third place, *I* : in the fourth place, *O* : in the fift place, *V* : in the sixt place it signifyeth no vowell at all. As in example.

<i>Badg.</i>	<i>Edg.</i>	<i>Budg.</i>
<i>Badg.</i>	<i>Bdg.</i>	<i>Bdg.</i>
But the places of Affixes, about the flat Character (which is the Character of the letter <i>R</i>) are thus dis- posed.	<i>i</i> 3	<i>o</i> 4
	<i>a</i> e	<i>u</i> 5

Chapt. 4. How all words of one Syllable ending in a consonant, are to be written.

BEfore wee proceed to disjuncts, let vs consider the vse of Affixes, in abbreviating all words of one Syllable, ending in a consonant.

A word of one Syllable ending in a consonant, be-
ginneth either with a Vowell, or with a Consonant.

I. If it begin with a Vowell, and end in one single consonant, then the small character of the consonant must be affixed to the great character of the vowell in the first place thereof, as :

<i>Are.</i>	<i>Eare.</i>	<i>Vre.</i>
<i>All.</i>	<i>Ire.</i>	<i>Up.</i>
<i>Eafe.</i>	<i>Oake.</i>	<i>Alle.</i>

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II. If there bee more Consonants then one, the small character of the second consonant must bee affixed to the character of the first, and the third to the character of the second, and the fourth (if there be so many) to the character of the third: each character being so affixed to other, as it will fall out in readiest manner to be made, or receive best grace, as:

<i>Arme.</i>	<i>Artes.</i>	<i>Oates.</i>
<i>Arm'd</i>	<i>Elme.</i>	<i>Oafets.</i>
<i>Art.</i>	<i>East.</i>	<i>Vrne.</i>

III. If a word of one Syllable begin and end with a single consonant, the consonant wherein it endeth is to be affixed to the consonant wherewith it beginneth in the place of the Vowell, which Vowell also it doth signify. As:

<i>Murre.</i>	<i>Moure.</i>	<i>Right.</i>
<i>Metre.</i>	<i>Murre.</i>	<i>Queen.</i>
<i>Myrbe.</i>	<i>Simme.</i>	<i>Deepe.</i>

IIII. If there be any more consonants then two in the word, they are to be affixed in their order, such as come before the vowel in the first place, and such as follow the vowel, in the place of the vowel, as:

1. <i>Whippe.</i>	2. <i>Burse.</i>	3. <i>Stormes.</i>
<i>Snatch.</i>	<i>Purch.</i>	<i>Thrusme.</i>
<i>Knecker.</i>	<i>Wormes.</i>	<i>Sparres</i>

Chap.

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Chap. 7. Of the peculiar manner of affixing small Characters.

IN the affixing of small characters to a great, three rules are to be observed.

The first Rule. If a small character may bee so affixed to a great, as the one part thereof being expressed, the other part may fitly be understood in the body of the great character, let it be so expressed, as :

<i>Daggs.</i>	<i>Samms.</i>	<i>Pags.</i>
<i>Acth.</i>	<i>Ragg.</i>	<i>Let.</i>
<i>Side.</i>	<i>Lack.</i>	<i>Gr.</i>

The second Rule. Straight-lined small Characters, that is to say, the characters of: *n, p, v, z*, consisting of one straight line a piece, and the Characters of *d, f, g, k, j* the consonant, and *v*. the consonant, consisting of two straight lines a piece; as also the character of *z*. (consisting of three straight lines) are to be affixed to the straight line of a great character, by a light touch of the pen, in the place of the Vowell, which they doe signifie, as :

<i>Pappe.</i>	<i>Nam.</i>	<i>Raguc.</i>
<i>Pep.</i>	<i>Namm.</i>	<i>Sack.</i>
<i>Pippe.</i>	<i>Facc.</i>	<i>Pledg.</i>
<i>Poppe.</i>	<i>Fedde.</i>	<i>Ragg.</i>
<i>Pup.</i>	<i>Muffe.</i>	<i>Ragg.</i>

The third Rule. Ten words and Syllables, admit a peculiar kinde of affixing. That is to say:

First,

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First, these six: wherein the small Character of *t*. crosseth the end of the great Character, whereto it is affixed.

Fite.

Gy.

Sir.

Carre.

Sar.

Sw.

Secondly, these 4. wherein the small character of *r*. is a little removed from it's proper place of affixion.

Darte.

Kyte.

Farte.

Pynte.

And these 3. rules of affixes well marked doe sufficiently direct, how every single small character is to be affixed to a great, in any of the sixe places thereof. And so much concerning affixes: and the writing of words of one syllable ending in a consonant.

Proceed we now to disjuncts, and so to the words of one syllable, ending in a Vowel.

Chap. 6. Concerning Disjuncts.

A Disjunct is a small Character disjoyned or separated from the great Character, about which it is placed. And it is either a title which standeth for a Vowel, or the small Character of a Consonant disjoyned.

A title hath five places about a great Character: two about it, and three on the right side thereof, and it signifieth that vowel in whose place it standeth: so then the places of vowels are thus disposed.

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Chap. 7. How all words of one Syllable ending in a Vowell, are to be written.

VV Words of one Syllable ending in a Vowell have three rules.

I. Words of one syllable ending in a single Vowell, will have that Vowell expressed by a title, in the place where it standeth for that vowel, as:

Ma. Mi. Mu.

Mo. Me. Go.

II. Words of one syllable ending in a diphthongue, will have that diphthongue expressed by a title in the place of that vowel which is most sounded therein.

Fee. Deaw. Sea.

Day. Leu. Vieu.

III. If one or more consonants come between the first consonant, and the vowel or diphthongue, their characters are to be affixed in the first place, in order as they follow. As:

Cric. Though. Draw.

Plea. Through. Know.

Chap. 8. Of the production of words of one syllable

It followeth in the next place to shew, how words of one syllable produced, (that is to say, pronounced long, as having in them a long vowel, or diphthongue) may be distinguished from words written with the same letters whose vowels are short.

Words that are to be distinguished by notes of production, doe either end in a Diphthongue, both
whose

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whose Vowels are fully sounded, or in a consonant.

I. The Diphthongues, both whose Vowels are fully sounded, in which a word of one syllable may end, are these.

<i>ae.</i>	<i>ey.</i>	<i>ow.</i>
<i>eo.</i>	<i>ey.</i>	<i>ow.</i>
<i>ea.</i>	<i>ey.</i>	<i>ow.</i>

If a word end in a diphthong consisting of the same Vowels doubled, (as of *ae.*, *ee.*, or *oo.*) it is to be expressed by two light touches of the pen, standing thus () in the place of the vowel doubled, as:

<i>La.</i>	<i>Fe.</i>	<i>Ma.</i>
<i>Le.</i>	<i>Fe.</i>	<i>Ma.</i>

If a word end in *ey.*, *ey.*, or *ey.*, the diphthongue is to be expressed by the small character of *y.* affixed to the great character in the place of the first vowel: as,

<i>Me.</i>	<i>Ke.</i>	<i>Be.</i>
<i>Se.</i>	<i>We.</i>	<i>Co.</i>

If a word end in *ow.*, *ow.* or *ow.*, the diphthongue must be expressed by the small character of *w.* affixed likewise to the great character in the place of the first vowel, as:

<i>Ya.</i>	<i>Ha.</i>	<i>Ta.</i>
<i>Va.</i>	<i>Ka.</i>	<i>Ca.</i>

II. Words of one syllable produced which end in a consonant, have in them a long vowel or a diphthongue.

Yf

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Yf they haue in them a long vowel or diphthongue, one of whose vowels is neglected, they may bee distinguished from other words, hauing a short vowel, by a little made vnder their great Character; as:

Made. *Fame.* *Sel.*

Made: *Fane.* *Scale.*

Yf they haue in them a diphthongue, both whose vowels are equally sounded: then the consonant being affixed in the place of the first vowel; let the latter, if it be *e*, *i*, or *a*, bee expressed vnder the great Character by a light touch of the pen, standing thus { } if *i*, or *y*, by a light touch of the pen standing thus { } if *u*, or *w*, by the small Character of *w*; as:

Real. *Ayme.* *Beuile.*

Me:d. *Faye.* *Fende.*

Mood. *Boyle.* *Brown.*

Note, that although these rules of production are heere inserted, to shew how long and short vowels in words of one syllable may be distinguished; yet they may not be practised, sauing in words written by themselves alone, or where the like necessitie doth vrge it. And so much for the writing and fully distinguishing of all words of one syllable.

Chap. 9. How all words of two syllables are to be written.

V Words of two syllables, whose latter vowel being neglected, the rest of the letters are apt in their owne nature, to render the full sound of the word, may omit the latter vowel, and be written as words of one syllable; as:

B

Viter.

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Two.

Backer.

Miss.

Matter.

Circle.

Reason.

In all other words of two syllables, that part thereof, which cometh before the second vowel is to be written, according to the rules of words of one syllable: And the rest is to be expressed by a disjunct (tittle, or small character, as the nature of the word doth require) in, or as neere as you can to the disjunct place of the second vowel. As by the examples following of the severall sorts of words of two syllables may appear. And first of words, wherein the vowels are severed. Of which there are foure sorts.

I. Words beginning and ending with a vowel; as:

Armie.

Is.

Vill.

Esu.

Olla.

Amoy.

II. Words beginning with a vowel, and ending in a consonant; as:

Abate.

Issue.

Vision.

Effect.

Obiect.

Almsh.

III. Words beginning with a consonant, and ending in a vowel; as:

China.

Dutie.

Iesu.

Phobe.

Servant.

Boya.

IIII. Words beginning and ending with a consonant; as:

Vicar.

Norwich.

Narrat'd.

Tumbrell.

Rippon.

Rapin.

So

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Secondly, words of two syllables, both of whose vowels come together, having also in them one or more consonants, must be expressed according to the direction of these three rules following.

1. If both vowels come together in the beginning of the word, (of which sort there is none in the English tongue) the consonant or consonants following must be affixed to the great character of the first vowel in the place of the second; as:

Arr.

Ehud.

Owen.

Abah.

2. If both vowels come together in the middle of the word, then the first being expressed by a tittle in it's proper place; let the disjunct consonant (spelled with the latter) be written directly after it, and configure the latter vowel indefinitely; as:

Triall.

Ruine.

Throught.

Cheer.

Growth.

Lowell.

3. If both vowels come together in the end, (of which sort there none in the English tongue) then the first vowel being regularly expressed by a tittle in it's proper place; the latter if it be *a*, must be expressed by a tittle right over it. If *e*, *i* or *o*, by a tittle on the right side: higher then it, if it be *e*: equal with it, if *i*: and lower then it, if it be *o*. But if it be *u*, it must be expressed by the small character of *w*, directly after it; as:

Leah.

Dei.

Dia.

Chloe.

Duo.

Joba.

And so much for all words of two Syllables.

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Chap. 10. How all words of three syllables are to be written.

VV Words of three Syllables whereof one or two syllables being left out, their sound may be sufficiently expressed by the rest of the letters, must be written according to the rules of words of two syllables; as:

Augustine.

November.

Leicester.

Masque.

In all other words of three syllables, that part which cometh before the third vowell, is to be written according to the rules of words of two syllables; and the rest exprest by a disjunct. As by the examples following of the severall sorts of words of three syllables, may appeare.

1. Words of three syllables whose vowels are all seuered, by one or more consonants coming betweene, if a vowell be also their last letter, will haue that finall vowell, if it be *a, e, or i*, exprest by a tittle regularly placed about the disjunct Character; if *u*, by a tittle placed at the foote thereof; if *o*, by the small Character of *u*, cuenly ranged therewith; as:

Pallida.

Pallid.

Pallida.

Pallida.

Pallida.

Twicke.

But all tittles ouer the small Character of *v*, are regular; as:

Amara.

Amari.

Amara.

Amara.

Amara.

2. Words

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2. Words of three syllables ending in a consonant, having their vowels severed by the interposition of one or more consonants, will have their second distinct evenly ranged with the first, and the vowel thereof to be consigned indefinitely; as:

Sacrifice.

Abricat.

Mis happen.

Artichoke.

Scurrilous.

Pharisee.

3. Words of three syllables, two or all of whose vowels come together, will have their last distinct regularly expressed, (that is to say, according to the former rules) in such manner as the nature of the word doth require; as:

Genius.

Violet.

Maria.

Isle.

Dart.

Dialogue.

Poetie.

Est.

Brassie.

And so much for all manner of words of three syllables.

Chap. 11. How all words of more than three syllables are to be written.

V Words of more than three syllables, which when one or two of their syllables are left out, may fitly be expressed by the rest, are so to be expressed; as:

Crucified.

Solicitor.

Religion.

Rebellion.

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All other words of more then three syllables, will have all their distinct Characters, evenly ranged with the first, and their vowel to be consigned indefinitely: saving that Titles, where it is necessary they should be used, must be expressed in their proper place, according to Rule; as:

Figurative.

Iphigenia.

Aristotle.

Lacedaemon.

Heracles.

Jeroboam.

Dugues.

Hallebach.

And so much for words of more then three Syllables.

Chap. 12. Of combinations.

NOW for the more speedy and proportionable expressing of many words, wee are to observe the use of Combinations, Terminations and Colaterals. And of these in order.

A Combination is a small Character, into which two or three letters are contracted. They are in number 30. which here follow together in a Table, illustrated by examples.

Here must come in the Table of combinations.

Chap.

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Chap. 13. Of final Terminations.

THere are foure visuall Terminations or endings of words contracted into small characters: That is to say, *sim*, *casim*, *rie*, and *rie*. Of which the Characters of the two first may be either Affixed or disioyned: the Characters of the two later are to be used as disiuncts onely; as:

Sim. as: *Passim*. *Collation*.

casim. as: *Occasion*. *Replication*.

rie. as: *Trisyllable*. *Trisyllable*.

rie. as: *Trisyllable*. *Trisyllable*.

Where note that words ending in *sim*, *casim*, *rie*, or the like in sound, are to haue those Terminations expressed by the Character of *Sim*; as:

Vexation

Diffamation

Approbation

Molestation

Physician

Aspiration

Chap. 14. Of Collaterals.

A Word of more Syllables then one is said to be written by Collaterals, when it consisteth of two or more parts, syding one another, as the letters of a word doe in common writing; the first letter of euery collaterall, being the first letter of a syllable, according to the true spelling of the word, and expressed by a great Character. The vse of Collaterals is two-fold.

First, when such letters come together in the middle

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of a word of more syllables then one, as wherein the small Characters will not with cleane and sufficient distinction, be affixed together according to rule, let the word be sundred into collaterals; as:

Pilgrims.

Lapwing.

Pick purse.

Falsry.

Stockdow.

Blasphemy.

Thornback.

Vxbridge.

Secondly, if wee would fully distinguish all indefinite vowels, in a word of more then two syllables, (which in writing strange names and Latine words is sometimes expedient,) let the word be diuided into collaterals; as:

Tiemi.

Deiphobus.

Heracitus.

Aristophanes.

Oleaster.

Stenographia.

And thus much for Collaterals: and so for writing all words at large.

Chap. 15. Of the words of sort.

HAving now handled the generall abbreviacion of all words and syllables: Come wee now to the particular abbreviacion of some: which although they may be written at large by the former rules; yet some for their frequent vse, others that their characters might be more fashionable, and have here a peculiar abbreviatio assigned to the. If any shal thinke the number of them too many, he may practise as few of them as hee pleaseth, and write the rest of

the

The Art of Srenographie.

Chap. 17. Concerning all other words of sort in generall.

NOW concerning all other words of sort, let this generall rule be practised. If any of them may serue fitly to expresse part of another word, let it so be vsed.

A word of sort may serue to expresse part of another word fūe manner of wayes; That is to say:

First, by admitting of Affixes, consigalifying no vowel; as:

<i>Gods.</i>	<i>Against.</i>	<i>Sermons.</i>
<i>Ends.</i>	<i>Friends.</i>	<i>Hearts.</i>

Secondly, by admitting disjuncts; as:

<i>Farrest.</i>	<i>Every.</i>	<i>Learned.</i>
<i>Beholding.</i>	<i>Concerning.</i>	<i>Serpentine.</i>

Thirdly, by admitting both affixes and disjuncts; as:

<i>Compare.</i>	<i>Cancer.</i>	<i>Admirable.</i>
<i>Concord.</i>	<i>Address.</i>	<i>Countrie.</i>

Fourthly by admitting notes of production; as:

<i>Lease.</i>	<i>Awde.</i>	<i>Place.</i>
<i>Maine.</i>	<i>Breed.</i>	<i>Esle.</i>

Fifthly, by being vsed as Collaterals: as:

<i>Housekeeper.</i>	<i>Interpret.</i>	<i>Fore-wind.</i>
<i>Referr.</i>	<i>Distemper.</i>	<i>Crafts-master.</i>

Lastly, obserue that these words following, that are placed together, are to be written by the same defective character, as being of like sound.

Come

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Imperfect.

Invert.

Immortal.

2. All words ending in *son, sen, ran,* or the like in sound, are to have those Terminations expressed by the symbollicall Character of *Sonne*, affixed or disjunct, as the nature of the word requireth; as:

Arson.

Garrison.

Cannon.

Grasson.

Denison.

Eleason.

Also all words of sort ending in *son, sen,* or the like in sound, which may conveniently receive a title into them, will have those Terminations understood by that title; as:

Lesson.

Affliction.

Persuasion.

Affliction.

Parson.

Persequution.

The Terminations *son, sen,* &c. may also be understood by a title made in the small Character capable thereof; such as are the Characters of *b, d, l, w, t,* and *x;* as:

Hobson.

Redemption.

Indon.

Wasson.

Wisson.

Vixen.

3. The symbollicall Character of *ment,* may be used also as an Affix, or disjunct; as:

Violent.

Element.

Torment.

Regiment.

Nutrient.

Allurement.

Chap.

The Art of Stenographie.

Here must come in the Table of Words of sort
upon Copper.

And after the Table must follow these words.

Add to these of the tenth sort, the Symbolicall
notes of numbers, already in use, 1, 2, 3, 4. and
5. &c. where note that numeralls of order must
be distinguished from simple numbers (commonly
called Cardinals) by a tittle at the head of the num-
ber, vpon the right side thereof; as :

1. Second.

15. Fifteenth.

2. Third.

22. Two and twentieth.

4. Fourth.

37. Thirtie seventh.

Chap. 16. Concerning the words.

[in, Same, most.]

PROCEED wee now to a further vse of the words of
sort, in the abbreviating of other words. And first
I will shew the vse of these three words [in, same,
most] and then come to the generall vse of all the rest.

1. All words beginning with *em*, or *im*, hauing *b*,
p, or *m*, immediately following; and all beginning
with *em*, or *im*, what letter soeuer follow next, are to
haue their first syllable (to wit, *em*, *im*, *em* or *im*) exprest
by a tittle in the nether line; as :

Embossed.

Encounter.

Emboldened.

Encroach.

Embrace.

Decline.

Em.

The Art of Stenographie.

the words at large. For many of them may be as soone written at large, as by the abbreviations heere allotted vnto them: neither is there any of them all so vnfashionable written, as that it importeth any necessitie, of hauing a particular Character attributed vnto it, in that respect.

These words are diuided into ten sorts; which for distinction sake I call words of sort. Of which the first nine are called defectiues, because they are expressed by defectiue characters. And of these the first 7 sorts are signified by their first letter. That is to say, words of the first sort by a great Stenographical character. Words of the second sort by a small Stenographical character, written close to the nether line. Words of the third sort, by a great Roman letter. Words of the fourth sort, by a small Roman letter. Words of the fifth sort, by a great Secretary letter. Words of the sixth sort, by a small Secretary letter. And words of the seventh sort, by a letter of any other hand, lesse visuall.

Words of the eighth sort are expressed by two or more of the first letters regularly affixed.

Words of the ninth sort are expressed by their first and last letters: that is to say, by the small Character of the last, affixed to the great character of the first, in the first place thereof.

Words of the tenth sort are Symbolicals: so called, because the figure of the Character, hath some agreement, with the signification of the word, which it standeth for, as being a symbol or note thereof.

And here follow all these ten sorts of words in their order.

The Art of Stenographie.

Come. ——— Cum.	Gentle. ——— Gentle.
Dis. ——— dis.	Whither. ——— Whether.
For. ——— for.	Inter. ——— enter.
Be. ——— by.	Minister ——— Minister.
Or, ——— our.	Adde. ——— bad.
Ra. ——— Re.	Cause. ——— case.
Word. ——— Ward.	Did. ——— dead.
Is. ——— his.	Heav. ——— Heaven.
The. ——— they.	peri. ——— peri.

And thus farre concerning the words of sort: It remaineth to adde certaine Rules for the better Speed in practise of this Art.

Chap. 18. Rules for speed in writing.

THe Rules to be obserued for better speed in writing, are foure.

Rule. 1. Although a great Character be the leading letter of a word, yet the affix, as oft as it falls out readiest for the hand, is first to be written; as:

Sinne.	Leafe.	Smith.
Barre.	Prince.	Mill.
With.	Thirst.	

Rule. 2. If a word or syllable may bee more easily or fashionably expressed, by the character of another word or syllable, of very like or neere sound, then by it owne, let it be so expressed; as:

There.	Ceremonie	Varie.
Teere.	Particular.	Meditate.
Ordinance.	Tragicall.	Speed.

Rule.

The Art of Stenographie.

Rule 3. All words and quotations that are abridged in ordinary writing, are likewise to be abridged heere; as:

Ian. for *Ianuarie.*

Ep. for *Epistle.*

Chap. for *Chapter.*

Dent. for *Deuteronomie.*

Rule 4. Common words of one syllable, beginning with a Vowell, *b*, or *y*, following after words rimbred with no disjuncts, may be expressed as their disjuncts.

As:

I am.

From him

Iudge ye.

At once.

God hath,

Of yours.

Lift up.

Yet haue.

Before you.

Would haue him.

Raise him vp.

Chap. 19. Concerning the abbreviation of Sentences.

Also for our better speed in writing, it seemeth necessary to giue some direction, for the abbreviation of Sentences, Concerning which, these two rules following may be obserued.

First, when any part of a Sentence (as words which come frequently together, common phrases, or visuall clauses) are expressed by a Character, wherewith it hath a fit relation; as:

As if it were.

All of Parliament.

As if he should say.

The Lords Table.

As long as.

The Lords Supper.

That is to say.

The Sacrament of the Lords

And so forth.

Supper.

In the yeere from the Creation of the world.

In

The Art of Stenographie.

In the yeere of our Lord; or Anno domini.

*In the yeere of the reigne of our Soueraigne Lord King
Charles, &c.*

*And thus much concerning this point: or, And so far
shall suffice to haue spoken touching this matter.*

Or any other the like phrases vsed in concluding a
matter before handled.

Secondly, common phrases, whereby the severall
parts of a continued speech are entred vpon (such as
are phrases, bringing in the occasion, coherence, di-
uision, amplification, exemplification, application, and
the like passages of speech) in what words fouer they
be couched, may be expressed by their denominatiue
word, with a slope dath like the Character of *p*, at the
foote thereof; as:

The occasion of these words is this.

*The coherence of these words with the former standeth
thus.*

This text of Scripture consisteth of two parts.

The Doctrine to be hence obserued is this.

*A notable example for the illustration of this matter wee
haue.*

A necessary memorandum for all men to beare in mind.

Thirdly, common and ordinary clauses, and sen-
tences, which may wholly be remembered by two or
three of their first words, may haue those their first
words expressed, with the character of, &c. after them,
to shew them to be abbreviations of this kinde; as:

*As before we haue heard it abundantly praued unto
vs.*

As

The Art of Stenographie.

As after we shall see more at large, when we come to handle this point concerning.

And because belongeth that which was written by the Prophet, (Psalmist, Apostle, or Euangelist, thereafter, as the quotation is.

So that this objection notwithstanding the truth of that which before I delivered remaineth still unshaken, namely, that

God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Sonne, that whosoever believeth in him, should not perish, but have everlasting life.

Chap. 30. How the notes of distinction are to be placed.

Finally, the notes of distinction, where necessitie vrgeth their vse, are to be set in their vsuall place, and made according to the recieued manner: Saving that instead of a period, or full point, a slope dash like the character of *p*, must crosse the lowest of the two parallell lines betwene which wee write, at the foote of the last letter of the sentence. And the distance betweene it and the first Character of the next sentence (if it begin a matter) must bee about the space of a double *m* (*mm*.)

*Vive, vale: siquid novisti vellim istis,
Candidus imperti: si non, his utere mecum.*

FINIS.

**SCHOOL-MASTER
TO THE ART OF
STENOGRAPHY.**

**Explaining the Rules, and teaching
the practise thereof; to the vnderstan-
ding of the meanest
capacity.**

Written by

**JOHN WILLIS, Batchelor in
DIVINITY.**

Allowed according to order.

Rectum est sui index, & obliqui;

The Second Edition.

L O N D O N,
**Printed for Henry Seyle, and are to be sold at
the Tygers-head in St. Pauls Church-
yard. 1 6 2 8.**

THE
SCHOOL-MASTER
TO THE ART OF
SYNOGRAPHY

Explaining the Rules and teaching
the practice thereof, to the use of the
young of the church

Written by
John Willis, Bachelor in

Divinity
Allowed according to order

of the University of Oxford

The second Edition.

LONDON
Printed for Henry Selig, and are to be sold at
the Tye-Shop in St. Pauls Church-
yard. 1623.



To the Reader.

His Booke (Courteous Reader) is called, The Schoolemaster to the Art of Stenography, because it may of it selfe very well serve in stead of a Schoolemaster, to such as are of any capacitie, very sufficiently to enforme them, in the full and perfect knowledge of the Art. For which cause, I haue framed the booke Dialogue-wise, as a speech betweene the Master and the Scholler, that I might the more orderly and briefly propound and answer all doubts, which I did conceiue might come into the minde of a learner to aske: making euery Chapter of this Dialogue, to answer euery Chapter of the Booke of Stenography, of the ninth Edition, number for number, that both may be the better compared together.

Now the order which I would aduise you to follow that intend to learne this Art, is this.

A 2

First,

The Epistle

First, reade leasurely, and with good heed, the Chapters of the booke of Stenographie, in order as they lye: beginning with the first first, and so going on with the rest; conferring diligently all the examples of euery chapter with their rules. And after you haue thus read any chapter in the Booke of Stenographie, reade also the Dizlogue made vpon the same chapter, conteyned in this booke, that hereby you may the more througely vnderstand the whole chapter: and be sure that you perfectly vnderstand the former chapters before you proceed to them that follow. For the chapters following doe so depend vpon the former, that they cannot well bee vnderstood but by them.

And where you finde any examples in this booke, whereby any rule is explained, lay your pen-knife vpon their characters, to hide them from your sight: and then character the words, which are still in sight, as well as you can according to the rule. Afterwards take off the pen-knife, and compare the characters which you haue written, with them that were couered with the pen-knife; And thereby you shall see, and be able to correct your faults in charactering

to the Reader.

ring, if you haue made any, before you leaue that rule, to goe to the next.

And in this manner proceed from rule to rule, and from chapter to chapter, the whole booke through, till you haue truly charactered all the examples therein.

Lastly, character all the exemplary sentences of the last chapter of this booke (as neere as you can) according to the rules of this Art. And whether you haue charactered them right or not, you shall be able to iudge of your selfe, by the seuerall kindes of letters, wherewith the words are printed: the manner how, is there declared in the beginning of that chapter.

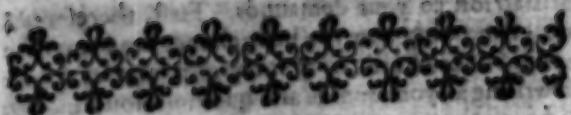
And thus if you shall settle your selfe thoroughly to the study and practise of this Art, in such manner as I haue directed, but for the space of one weeke together, you shall (by Gods helpe) in so short a time, obtain not only the perfect Theorie of this Art, but some reasonable good practise thereof, without any other Schoolmaster then this booke. For all doubts which I supposed might trouble a learner, are in this booke so fully answered, as I doubt not, but whosoener shall with the in difference of sound iudgement, conser this

The Epistle, &c.

Art of Stenographie, as it is now explained, with any other forme of short writing practised by others, (yea although he be somewhat forestalled with prejudice against this Art) hee shall find himselfe abundantly satisfied, and be moued freely to acknowledge and confesse, that this form of Short-writing, is of all others most short for the writing, most faire for the characters, most easie to be read at any time after, most agreeable to reason, and least charging the memory, and consequently the most profitable and best for use that can be followed.

IOHN WILLIS.

THE



THE SCHOOLEMASTER to the ART of STENO- GRAPHIE.

Chap. I. Concerning the use of the Art of Stenographie:

Scholler.



*I R, I understand that you are the Au-
thor of the booke called, The Art of
Stenographie: And because it is
my presumption, that you are there-
fore best able to furnish me with in-
structions, for the understanding and
practice thereof, I am now come un-
to you, with desire of your helpe and
furtherance therein. For I would gladly become your Scholler
in that Art.*

*Master. In good time, Sir: You are welcome. I
confesse indeed, I published The Art of Stenographie, yet
am I no profest teacher thereof, nor intend to be, not-
withstanding for this once, I am content to put vpon
my selfe the person of a Schoolemaster, and to giue
satisfaction*

satisfaction to your demands. First, therefore, I would know whether you have already read ouer the whole booke of *The Art of Stenography*, and set downe in writing all your doubts and questions touching the same, wherein you desire to be resolved. For if I should teach the Art, that should be the first thing, which I would desire my Scholler should doe, before I tooke in hand to teach him, lest otherwise I might goe about to informe him that, which he knoweth already, which were needlesse.

Schol. I have already read the booke throughout, and set downe all my doubts, and brought them with me.

Maſt. It is well done. Propound then your questions in order: and I am ready to answer them.

Schol. First, I pray you, what doth the word *Stenographic* signifie?

Maſt. *Stenography* signifieth a compendious writing, or writing within a narrow roome or compasse, by which name I call this Art, because all the precepts thereof are referred hereunto. For by the rules of this Art, that may be written in one quarter of a sheet of Paper, which being written at large, would take vp a whole sheet: As you may plainly see by the Psalmes booke printed in *Stenographically* characters, which you shal find to answer the proportion I speake of, if you compare any verse of any of the Psalmes, as it is there written with your owne writing of it at large. Now this manner of writing taking vp so narrow a roome, must needs be very profitable: First, for writing marginall notes, and interlineations, where they are needfull. Secondly, for noting Sermons,

Joons, Reports, Orations, or any Speech. Thirdly, for speedy writing out of any thing, whereof wee desire to have a Copy. Fourthly, for the penning of any set speech which is to be delivered in publicke. I might adde also a fift commoditie which it hath, no lesse then the greatest of the rest: namely, that it is exceeding profitable for the committing of a long speech quickly to memory, if certaine rules be observed withall, in the writing of it, which because I hold not so fit to be published, I will here passe over.

Schol. *That which you are unwilling to publish, being a matter also out of mine element, I am not desirous to know. And therefore I will (if you please) goe forward with my question.*

Mast. With a very good will, Sir; I pray you doe.

Schol. *May we be able to take any mans speech verbatim by this Art?*

Mast. No. If the speaker be of a treatable and slower delivery, we may write after him verbatim; if hee be slow of speech, we may write faster then hee can speake: but if he be of a swift volubility of tongue, then we cannot doe it; but must omit all needlesse and superfluous phrases, and content our selves to take the substance of his speech, writing onely those words, which are most essentiall to every sentence, (such as for the most part are verbes, and substantives) leauing space also sometimes, for the latter part of sentences which we are constrained to omit, through our hastening to write that which next wee heare. Which parts of sentences, so left vnwritten, must be supplied immediately after the Sermon or Speech

The Schoolmaster to

Speech is ended, whiles all the passages thereof are still in mind.

Schol. You breake the true rules of spelling, and by this often take in all the sentences of the first chapter.

Mastr. The writing of our common English is faultie.

Chap. 2. Concerning Characters.

Scholler.

IN the fourth Section of the second Chapter, I find that you affirme, that G hath sometimes the sound of I the Consonant: But shew me what sound I hath when it is a Vowell, and what sound when it is a Consonant, I pray you therefore shew me the difference.

Mastr. I omitted the shewing of that, because I thought that no man would learne the Art of short-writing, which was not able to distinguish betweene vowels and consonants. But to your question. I and V onely of all the letters are both vowels and consonants. I when it is a vowell, hath alwayes the same sound which it hath in these words, [In, writ, Die.] when it is a consonant, it hath the same sound, which it hath in these words [Ierre, Iew, adio. rre.] Likewise also V when it is a vowell, hath alwayes the same sound, which it hath in these words [Vata, tumet, sue.] when it is a consonant, it hath the same sound, which it hath in these words, [vaire, give, Iouing.] So that the letters i and v, haue manifestly each of them two distinct sounds, and ought therefore each of them to be expressed by two distinct Characters. And hence it is,

the Art of Stenographic. Chap. 2.

is, that the most curious Printers of later times, observe this difference, expressing i the vowel by this Character (i), j the consonant, by this (j), v the vowel by this (u), and v the consonant by this (v).

Schol. Againe in the same chapter, after the Alphabet of Characters, you have for the better remembrance of the Alphabet (as you say) contrall'd all the Characters into six figures there set downe. But in mine opinion, these figures would have given a better helpe to the memory, if the letters contained in them, had followed one another alphabetically. As for example: if the foure Characters included in the first figure, (which you use for the letters T b l m) were used for the foure first letters, A b c d. Also that the foure Characters included in the second figure (which you use for i and u the vowels, and x and y) were used for the foure next letters, e, f, g, h. And so forth in the rest following still the order of the alphabet. For (as I take it) it is as easie for a man when he first learneth that Art, to expresse any of the letters of the Alphabet, by any other of the Characters, as by that, which in your booke is appropriated therunto.

Mist. Therein you are much deceived. For first reason telleth vs, that every letter ought to have so much the shorter Character, by how much the more common it is in vse. But if we should take them in order as they fall, according to the letters of the Alphabet, in such manner, as you would have them ranged; it cannot be auoyded, but that some of the shortest Characters will be allotted to some of the least vsuall letters, and some of the longest Characters to some of the most vsuall letters, which were (you know) very vnfit. Again, we must haue a speciall
care,

care, as neere as we can, that those letters, which may have a consonant next after them, in the beginning of a word, may haue such a Character attributed vnto them, as whose deficient part, may without stirring the pen from the paper, be fit to receiue the Affix of any consonant in the first place, according to the rule of the next Chapter. The reason whereof you shall well vnderstand, when you are acquainted with the vse of Affixes. And for this cause I haue assigned vnto all the letters, which may haue a consonant next after them in the beginning of a word (sauing the letter G) such a Character as doth end after this manner. As you may see by the Characters of Vowels, and the Characters of these eight consonants, *b, c, d, f, p, s, t, m, n*, which are all the letters of this kinde, beside G. Furthermore assure your selfe, that for some reasons, which the practise of this Art would let you see, necessity requireth every letter of the alphabet, to bee expressed by the same Character, which is assigned vnto it in the booke, rather then by any other: if wee desire so to write, as we may make greatest speed. And as for the better remembrance of the Characters, which you alledge to be the reason, why you would make such an alteration of the alphabet, it shall not need. For if you thinke not those sixe figures sufficient to remember the literall Characters therein contained, let this consideration serue to imprint them more deeply in your mind, that euery of those Characters is a part of the letter, for which it is vsed, as you may plainly perceiue, by the Table thereafter following.

Where

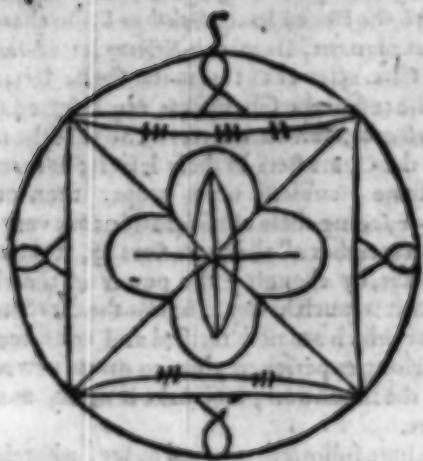
the Art of Stenographie. Chap. 1.

Where you may obserue, that the Character of D is deriued fro the *Hebrew* letter *Daleth* or *D*: the character of j the consonant, from the *Hebrew* letter *Iad* or *j*, And the Character of Ch: from the *Greek* letter *Chi* or *Ch*: The rest of the Characters are referred to *Roman*, *Secretary* or *Court-hand* letters. So that the relation of all the Characters to their letters, is manifest, though some I confesse more proper then others. Wherefore, seeing these considerations are very sufficient, to remember all the characters by, seeke not to alter the Art, by changing the power of the characters. For it is much better to follow the directions of this booke, which are now ratified and confirmed by good and long experience, then to proue new wayes to better the inuention, and make it worse, as many haue done.

Lastly, here followeth a round figure, wherein the former Alphabet of Characters is fully contained; which I adde not so much for any necessary vse, which it hath in this Art, as for that the knowledge thereof seemed not superfluous, at least in the iudgement of some, that blamed the leauing of it out in the last Edition.

Schol.

The Schoolemaster to



Schol. I verſully ſatisfied with this your answer: and will therefore now proceed to the next Chapter.

Chap. 3. Concerning Affixes.

Sholler.

VVHat meane you by straight paralell lines thwart, which you mention in the third Chapter.

Maſt. Straight paralell lines thwart, are thoſe which are drawn one vnder another, ſrō the left hand to the right. lying thwart in reſpect of the writer, & maintaining ſuch equal diſtance one from another

ther, as if they were drawn forth in length infinitely, they would neuer cut or crosse one another. And such lines in all kinds of writing, are, though not expressed, yet vnderstood. For alwayes when we write *Roman* or *Secretary*, or any other vsuall hand, we write (as it were) betweene two lines, and the chiefe grace of all writing standeth in the equall and even proportion, which the letters haue one with another, betweene those imaginary lines. So likewise in this Art all the great Characters of the Alphabet are bounded by this full distance betweene the lines, saving the Characters of *s* *sw* and *st*, which are extended a litle aboue the vpper line: and the Character of the letter *R*, which being flat or iacent, cannot touch both the lines as the rest doe, though it be longer then is the distance betweene the lines.

Schol. But why doe you not make choyce of some other character for *R*, that might take vp the full distance betweene the lines, and so be the more correspondent to the rest?

Mast. Because *R*, being one of the most vsuall consonants in the *Eng^lish* tongue, had need to haue one of the shortest Characters assigned vnto it; and the flat Character assigned to *R* is shorter then any other that can be invented for it. Neither is the affixing of *R* so irregular as you thinke. For the places of the Affix about the great Character, follow one another according to the order of the vowels, as they doe in other Characters, in such sort as the first place is at the lowest part of the great Character, towards the right hand; and so farre forth it holdeth correspondence with the rest.

Schol.

The Schoolemaster to

Schol. But what mean you by the word *Consignific*, when you say that the small Character of *i* the consonant being affixed to the great Character of *B* in the first place, *consignific* as *A* before it, &c?

Ma. My meaning is, that an Affix besides the Consonant, which of it selfe it signifieth, doth withall signifie that vowel to goe before it, in the place whereof it is affixed. So the small Character of *i* the consonant, when it is affixed in the place of the vowel *a*, doeth not onely signifie *dg*, which is the proper signification of it selfe after a vowel; but withall it signifieth the vowel *a* to goe before it. So that the small character of *i* the consonant being affixed in the place of *a*, signifieth *adg*: in the place of *e*, *edg*: in the place of *i*, *idg*: in the place of *o*, *odg*: and in the place of *u*, *udg*. As you may see by the examples there delivered.

Schol. But why doe you say that *dg* is the proper signification of *i* the consonant after a vowel?

Ma. Because although *j* the consonant before a vowel, and *dg* after a vowel, are both of the same sound, (as you may perceiue in this word *Inder*) yet wee neuer write *dg* in the beginning of a syllable, nor *j* the consonant in the end of a syllable.

Schol.

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Chap. 4. *Concerning the writing of words of one syllable,
ending in a consonant.*

Scholler.

IN the fourth Chapter I find no doubt at all: such I would
desire you, to give me some examples of other words of one syl-
lable, ending in a consonant, that I may try how I may write
them.

Maſt. A reasonable request. Behold therefore, here
follow in order diuers examples of the ſeueraill kinds
of ſuch words: which I would haue you to Character,
before you proceed to the next Chapter. For the ex-
amples of euery Chapter following others, haue in
them ſuch a continuall practice of the rules of the
chapters before going, that you muſt be perfect in the
former chapters, before you can vnderſtand thoſe
which follow. And therefore you muſt of neceſſity
character the examples of all the rules, in order as
they lie.

I. Examples of words of one ſyllable beginning
with a vowel, and hauing but one ſingle conſonant,
are theſe.

[i]	In.	Enne.	Aſſe.
	Am.	Elle.	Al.
	Egge.	Oz.	Alc.
	Erre.	Edge.	Il.

II. Examples of words of one ſyllable, beginning
with a vowel, hauing more conſonants then one
in it.

B

af.

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[2]	<i>Ap.</i>	<i>Earle.</i>	<i>Viz.</i>
	<i>Eaſt.</i>	<i>Elkſt.</i>	<i>Almer.</i>
	<i>Erre.</i>	<i>Imp.</i>	<i>Aper.</i>
	<i>Eern.</i>	<i>Orbe.</i>	<i>Arnd ſ.</i>

III. Examples of words of one ſyllable, beginning and ending with a ſingle conſonant.

[3]	<i>Simme.</i>	<i>Rich.</i>	<i>Deaſe.</i>
	<i>Rippe.</i>	<i>Gage.</i>	<i>Ribbe.</i>
	<i>News.</i>	<i>Saw.</i>	<i>Riddle.</i>
	<i>Match.</i>	<i>Bought.</i>	<i>Step.</i>

III. Examples of words of one ſyllable, beginning or ending, or both beginning and ending, with two or three conſonants.

	1	2	3
[4]	<i>Strife.</i>	<i>Pumpe.</i>	<i>Spill.</i>
	<i>Freeze.</i>	<i>Waſp.</i>	<i>Thence.</i>
	<i>Spume.</i>	<i>Search.</i>	<i>Blanket.</i>
	<i>Slip.</i>	<i>Luſter.</i>	<i>Thraller.</i>

Schol. what is the reaſon, why in theſe laſt Examples, you haue ſet over the ſeverall columnes of the Examples, theſe three figures, 1, 2, 3?

Maſt. Becauſe the examples of ſeverall columnes differ from the reſt after this manner.

1 The examples of the firſt column, haue 1, or 3. conſonants in the beginning onely.

2 The examples of the ſecond column, haue 1, or 3. conſonants in the end onely.

3 The

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3 The examples of the third columnne, haue 1, or 3 consonants both of the beginning and ending, as you may obserue by the exemplary words,

Chap. 5. *Concerning the peculiar manner of affixing some Characters.*

Scholler.

IN the fifth Chapter you write Gr. in the beginning of a word, in such manner as you understand a part of the r, in the body of the great Character of G. which in any case needeth not, seeing you may write Gr. by drawing the r. to the full length, according to the rule?

Mast. But if it were so written, it might be taken for the word *Rasse*. And therefore it must necessarily be written as it is there in the booke.

Schol. Yea but it is vnsit, to haue any part of a small Character, consisting merely of one straight line, (as the small character of r doth) to be vnderstood in the body of the great character, whereunto it is affixed?

Mast. True, if there were any more words then those which begin with Gr. that were so written: but there is not one word more so written, as you may see in the Table of Affixes, if you marke the affixing of the straight lined small characters, (to wit, the characters of *n, p, r, &c.*)

Schol. Nay, if there be no more thus affixed, I am answered. But what necessarie is there of writing those ten syllables, which belong to the third rule, in that manner you there prescribe, considering they may be all written regularly?

Mast. There is a necessity of writing them after the

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manner there prescribed, that they may differ from these words and letters following, with which otherwise they might be confounded.

Dr. G. Rat. 7. or Senth.

Gw. D. Rat.

Dw. C. Rat.

Schol. But there were in some of the former Editions, & other Anomalies of Affixes besides these three, shewing in words that might be written two ways, which was the better to make their Characters more conspicuous: why have you omitted them in this Edition?

Mastr. Because they may all be written regularly, without being taken for other words and syllables: though I confesse they will be more legible, and the characters more comely, that are written according to these Anomalies, then after the generall rule.

Schol. I would gladly see examples of these several Anomalies which are omitted.

Mastr. Heere they follow.

I. Examples of words wherein the small characters of m, b, l, and t, are drinen through the middle of the great Character, whereunto they are affixed.

Rat. m.	Wet.	Crest.
Rat. b.	Wack.	Set.
Dull.	Sull.	Call.
Trull.	Kyl.	lit.
Get.		

II. Examples of words, wherein the small character of

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of it, is a little diverted from the proper place, that it may be the more eminent.

Byss.	Ass.	Biss.
B.	Biss.	Yea.
Miss.	Qua.	Vice.
Ta.	Kiss.	Chia.

III. Examples of other small characters, whose manner of affixing, maketh the whole character of the word more comely.

Rage.	Gage.	Chick.
Sine.	Chaffe.	Padd.
Clare.	Brick.	Todge.

Schol. Now I pray you sit me downe examples of the two first rules, for my practice: for I perceive, you have sit downe all the words belonging to the third rule.

Mass. Examples of the first rule, are these.

[5]	Watch.	Duck.	Fickle.
	Whisk.	Rife.	Ziph.
	Rad.	Wane.	Branch.
	Guida.	Speare.	Scuff.

Examples of the second rule:

[6]	Fesse.	Snuff.	Cheape.
	Lain.	Rege.	Chine.
	Goff.	Rake.	Chop.
	Buck.	Fled.	Fuse.
	B 3		Schol.

The Schoolmaster to

Schol. Why have you omitted the Table of Affixes in this last Edition, which you had in the former?

Maſt. Becauſe I thought it needleſſe, ſince the three rules of Affixes, without the Table, are very ſufficient to give direction how any word is to be affixed.

Schol. Yet for the ſatisfying of my mind, I would deſire to ſee it, and to be ſhewne the uſe of it?

Maſt. This is it.

[* Referr'd to this place
the Table of Affixes.]

Now the uſe of the Table is this: If doubt be made, how any ſingle ſmall character is to be affixed to a great, in any of the ſix places thereof; ſeek the great Character beginning the word, among the capitall letters in the right ſide of the Table; and the letter of the ſmall character to be affixed in the vppermoſt part of the Table. In the Area, or common meeting of them both, is found a figure, which being analysed or layd forth into its ſeueral parts, doth moſt plainly ſhew how that ſmall character is to be affixed to the great, in all the ſix places thereof. As for example: This figure containing the affixing of *R* with *v*, is thus laid forth into its ſix parts:

[7] *Rare.*
Rare.
Rir.
Rare.
Rur.
Rr.

And after this manner may any other of the figures in the Table be analysed, or reſolued into the ſix parts whereof it conſiſteth.

Chap.

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Chap. 6. Concerning Difficulties.

Scholler.

How are the titles to be placed about the great Characters of N, P, S, F, and G?

Maſt. The rule it ſelfe answereth this doubt, and ſheweth that they muſt be placed thus :

[N]	Na.	Pa.	Se.
	Ne.	Pi.	Se.
	Ni.	Pl.	Si.
	Na.	Pa.	Se.
	Nu.	Pa.	Se.

The titles ſtand about the great characters of F, and G. in like manner as they doe about the great character of S. And thus you ſee, that even in theſe the rule is ſtill kept, of placing two titles about the great character, and three on the left ſide.

Schol. That which you call the left ſide of the character, ſhould in my judgement be rather called the right ſide thereof; becauſe it is in reſpect of vs, upon our right hand.

Maſt. Even that reaſon, that it is vpon our right hand proueth it to be the left ſide of the Character. For Heralds count that the dexter part of a Scutcheon which is vpon our left hand, and that the ſiniſter part, which is vpon our right hand.

Schol. You ſay in that Chapter, that the diſſonant of a conſonant in the ſecond place, doth conſignifie e, or i, indefinitely; and in the third place o, or u, indefinitely. What mean you by the word (indefinitely?)

Maſt.

Maſt. I mean that the diſunct of a conſonant, ſtanding in the ſecond place, doth conſignifie either the vowell *e*, or *i*, to goe before it, but defineth not which of them it is. So when they ſtand in the third place, they conſignifie *a*, or *u*, to goe before them, but doe not definitively declare which of theſe two it is.

Schol. But will not this trouble a man when he comes to read what he hath written, ſince he knoweth not in the ſecond place, whether the vowell be *e*, or *i*, nor in the third place, whether it be *a*, or *u*?

Maſt. Not a whit. For in words of two ſyllables, the firſt vowell is ever moſt certainly knowne, and hath the accent alſo belonging vnto it: by reaſon whereof the vowell of the ſecond ſyllable is not ſo cleerely ſounded as the firſt: and may therefore in the ſecond place be indefinitely ſignified by *e*, or *i*, which are vowels of neerer ſound. And in the third place, by *a*, or *u*, which two are likewiſe vowels of neerer ſound. Neither would there any great inconvenience follow, if all ſecond ſyllables ending in a conſonant, had their vowels indefinitely ſignified in the ſecond place, what vowels ſoever they were. For ſeeing ſkilfull Hebrewians find it no trouble at all to read Hebrew without prickſ, for the diſtinction of the vowels of every ſyllable: it muſt needs be very eaſie to know what is the ſecond vowell in an Engliſh word, if all the letters elſe of the word be directly in ſight, and the ſecond vowell it ſelfe alſo indefinitely ſignified, in due place.

Schol. But why might you not make the places of your diſuncts (both titles and charaſters) round about the great Character,

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teller, vnto which they are referred, as you haue done by your Affixes? and then one rule might haue serued both for affixes and disjuncts: and the vowels of the disjuncts should be as perfectly distinguished as the vowels of the Affixes are?

Ans. Because if I should thus dispose the places of disjuncts, as you would haue them, this inconuenience would follow: that when the writar commeth to reade what he hath written, hee shall doubt many times to what great Character a disjunct doth belong, whether that which goeth before, or commeth after: which cannot chuse but cause great confusion in the reading of that we haue written. But as I haue disposed the places of disjuncts, it can neuer be doubted to what great character any disjunct belongeth: because they are euer referred to the great character, aboue or after which they are placed. The same inconuenience would also follow, if I should make disjunct places both aboue and beneath the great character; for which cause I haue auoided it.

Chap. 7. Of words of one syllable ending in a vowel.

Scholler.

NExt, I would desire you to set me downe Examples of the severall kinds of words of one syllable ending in a vowel.

Ans. I. Examples of the first sort, which consist of meete Diphthongues, there are no more then those sixe which are giuen in the booke of Stenographie.

II. Examples of words consisting of one single consonant, and one single vowel.

Done.

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[9]	Dut.	Fie.	Ren.
	Rae.	Ng.	Nigh.
	Hugh.	Sut.	

III. Words consisting of one consonant, and a Diphthongue.

[10]	Way.	Wy.	Rew.
	Few.	May.	Seu.
	Low.	Jew.	

III. Words beginning with two or three consonants, and ending in a vowel or diphthongue.

[11]	Flie.	Frie.	True.
	Spe.	Flae.	Blow.
	Frey.	Throw.	

Chap. 8. Of the production of words of one syllable.

Scholler.

VV Hat need you give examples of the diphthongue *aa*, (as you doe in these two words of the eighth Chapter, *Laa*, and *Claa*) wherein we have no such diphthongue?

Mastr. Almost all English words ending in *aw*, as (*Law, claw, draw, saw, jaw, &c.*) or written with the diphthongue *au*, or *aw*, as (*fraude, laude, Maude, Saul, caule, Paul, sawe, drawe, &c.*) or that end in *All* (as *Ball, call, fall, gall, ball, tall, wall, &c.*) are pronounced as if they were written with *aa*. For the sound of a double *a*, is as perfectly rendred in them, as the sound of double

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blee, in these words (*Meete, Meade*) or the sound of double e, in these words (*Mea, Meade*), as you shall plainly perceine if you marke it well. And who seeth not that *Baal*, the name of the Idoll of the *Sidonians*, is not onely pronounced, but also written with double a? Therefore because I would have this Art to give full and perfect distinction to all vowels or diphthongues whatsoever, I intreat pardon, that for demonstration sake I have thus written these words, whose sound otherwise could not be perfectly distinguished by letters: as you may see by the different sound of the five syllables following.

Ball, which is written with (a) short, and is pronounced like the first syllable of the words, *Bal-lad*, *Bal-lace*.

Bale, which is written with (a) long, and is pronounced as in these words, *A bale of dice*.

Baall, which for example sake I have written with the diphthongue (aa,) and is sounded as in these words, *A tennis ball*.

Bawll, which is written with the diphthongue (aw,) wherein the w is as fully sounded as the a; and it is pronounced, as in these words, *To bawle like a dog*.

Baile, whose diphthongue (ai) is in vse; and sounded as in these words, *Faile, quails, baile, &c.*

And as these five syllables are manifestly distinguished in sound one from another, so doe I also distinguish them in writing, as:

[12]	<i>Ball.</i>	<i>Bale.</i>	<i>Baall.</i>
	<i>Bawle.</i>	<i>Baile.</i>	

Schol.

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Schol. Proceed now Sir (if you think good) to examples of the Rules of Pronunciation, contained in the eighth chapter.

Maſt. I. Examples of words ending in diphthongues (both whose vowels are fully ſounded) are theſe

(1)	(2)	(3)
[13] <i>Maſt.</i> or <i>Maſt.</i>	<i>Way.</i>	<i>Bay.</i>
<i>Tree.</i>	<i>Key.</i>	<i>Vow.</i>
<i>Blue.</i>	<i>Say.</i>	<i>Brow.</i>
<i>Lee.</i> or <i>Lew.</i>	<i>Gay.</i>	<i>Plow.</i>

II. Examples of words of one ſyllable, ending in conſonants, having in them a long vowel, or a diphthongue, one of whose vowels is underſtood.

[14] <i>Alc.</i>	<i>Knight.</i>	<i>Snake.</i>
<i>Hag.</i>	<i>Crowne.</i>	<i>Rhume.</i>
<i>Road.</i>	<i>Foale.</i>	

III. Words having in them a diphthongue, both whose vowels are equally ſounded.

(1)	(2)	(3)
[15] <i>Laude.</i> or <i>Laude.</i>	<i>Faint.</i>	<i>Faint.</i>
<i>Feale.</i>	<i>Ayle.</i>	<i>Ayle.</i>
<i>Road.</i>	<i>Mayde.</i>	<i>Maide.</i>
<i>Gord.</i>	<i>Spaine.</i>	<i>Spaine.</i>

Chap.

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Chap. 9. Of words of two syllables.

Scholler,

PReered Sir now I pray you, to examples of words of two syllables.

Maſt. Examples of words of two syllables omitting the latter vowel, are theſe:

[16]	<i>Amber.</i>	<i>Prayer.</i>	<i>Charter.</i>
	<i>Fetter.</i>	<i>Trifle.</i>	<i>Cluster.</i>
	<i>Success.</i>	<i>Saber.</i>	<i>Sheriff.</i>
	<i>Labſter.</i>	<i>Supper.</i>	<i>Twinkle.</i>

Words of two ſyllables both whoſe vowels are ſounded, haue thoſe vowels either ſeuered or coming together.

Of words of two ſyllables wherein the vowels are ſeuered, there are ſoure ſorts.

I. Beginning and ending with a vowel.

[17]	<i>Abbey.</i>	<i>Eſpie.</i>	<i>Obviate.</i>
	<i>Aſſay.</i>	<i>Iuſtice.</i>	<i>Haſte.</i>
	<i>Argue.</i>	<i>Harſh.</i>	<i>Obe.</i>
	<i>Reſume.</i>	<i>Reſon.</i>	<i>Allow.</i>

II. Words Beginning with one vowel, and ending in a conſonant.

[18]	<i>Autumne.</i>	<i>Abet.</i>	<i>Vpright.</i>
	<i>Ermine.</i>	<i>Abbot.</i>	<i>Oſſ.</i>
	<i>Image.</i>	<i>Aſpire.</i>	<i>Egypt.</i>
	<i>Vprocre.</i>	<i>Abrupt.</i>	<i>Eſpoſe.</i>

III. Words

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III. Words beginning with a consonant, and ending in one vowell or diphthongue,

[19]	Fallow.	Warrie.	Tissue.
	Vallie.	Naxie.	Motto.
	Narrow.	Sillie.	Middle.
	Thirstie.	Clerge.	Nephew.

III. Words beginning and ending with consonants.

[20]	Record.	Pulpit.	Recluse.
	Quarrell.	Phoenix.	David.
	Lasfer.	Ruler.	Pipkin.
	Basstle.	Franchize.	Sabon.

Examples of words, wherein both vowels come together.

	(1) In the beginning.	(2) In the middle.	(3) In the end.
[21]	Ed.	Brian.	Nash.
	Id.	Cruell.	Duo.
	Eam.	Rahab.	Sua.
	Eum.	Fewell.	Sui.

Chap. 10. Concerning words of three syllables. [21]

Scholler.

Go forward now, I beseech you, to set me downe examples of the severall kinds of words of three syllables. *Mass.*

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Maſt. With a good will. Here they follow in order.
Words of three ſyllables, wherein one or two ſyllables are left out.

[22]	<i>Marriage.</i>	<i>Sodred.</i>	<i>Glouceſter.</i>
	<i>Abraham.</i>	<i>Maſſacre.</i>	<i>Arbiter.</i>
	<i>Redeemer.</i>	<i>Chicheſter.</i>	<i>Avenger.</i>
	<i>Poëtrie.</i>	<i>Articles.</i>	<i>Syllable.</i>

Words of three ſyllables, whoſe vowels are of two ſorts.

I. Such as end in a vowel: as theſe,

[23]	<i>Genius.</i>	<i>Partica.</i>	<i>Nimrod.</i>
	<i>Felicite.</i>	<i>Facultie.</i>	<i>Tyrannie.</i>
	<i>Ieremie.</i>	<i>Fellonie.</i>	<i>Putriſie.</i>
	<i>Armado.</i>	<i>Deborah.</i>	<i>Gluttonie.</i>

Schol. How are words of three ſyllables, ending in *rie*, to be written?

Maſt. There is a proper Character for the termination *rie*, allotted vnto it, Chap. 13. Notwithſtanding it may be expreſſed at large, by placing a little over the midd^t of the ſmall character of *r*, according as it is placed over the great. Chap. 6.

II. Such as end in a conſonant: as theſe,

[24]	<i>Sacrilege.</i>	<i>Enemies.</i>	<i>Abrogate.</i>
	<i>Recorded.</i>	<i>Succeded.</i>	<i>Neighbourhood.</i>
	<i>Riveret.</i>	<i>Stratagem.</i>	<i>Chryſoſtome.</i>
	<i>Almanac.</i>	<i>Eternall.</i>	<i>Approached.</i>

Words of three ſyllables, two or all of whoſe vowels come together. *Exalt.*

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[25] Adam.	Belshazzar.	Eliza.
Evan.	Barren.	Eliza.
Maria.	Deniall.	Lydia.
Dance.	Keynote.	Caffica.

Chap. 11. Concerning words of more then three ſyllables.

Scholler.

IT remains yet, that you give examples of the ſeveral kinds of words of more then three ſyllables.

Maſt. Here they follow.

I. Examples of words of more then three ſyllables fully written:

[26] Celebrated.	Abimilech.	Aggregated.
Melancholia.	Perſpicuous.	Immacul.
Trinitate.	Anatomic.	Arabia.
Apoſtata.	Terreſtriall.	Appropriated.

II. Examples of words of more then three ſyllables wherein one or two of the ſyllables are left out.

[27] Egregious.	Hominiſed.	Receptacle.
Arbitrator.	Equinoctiall.	Opinionate.
Ridiculous.	Violator.	

Chap. 12. Concerning Combinations.

Scholler:

IN your Combinations, in my judgement, two things are to be conſidered.

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Maſt. Which be they?

Schol. The first is that you call the Character of *vowels*, for combinations of consonants: (as, the small Character of *a*, for *ma*; the small character of *e*, for *me*; of *i*, the small, for *ai*; of *u*, the small, for *ui*, and the small character of *o*, in the next Chapter for *son*.) And will not this (think you) make a confusion?

Maſt. How can it? Considering that the vowels are never expressed by their proper character, (save only in the beginning of a word: and therefore their characters may without error, be used for other letters in any place else. But what is the second thing you dislike?

Schol. The second thing is, that the Combinations have no correspondence with the letters, which they stand for.

Maſt. Although there were no correspondence at all between combinations and the letters they stand for, yet being so few of them, it will no more trouble us to practise them, then it troubleth a perfect Grammarian to use the Greeke combinations, which are more in number then these, and some of them also holding no proportion with the letters they signifie. But indeed there is not such a disproportion betweene them as you suppose. For the Characters of these fifteen combinations [*ba, bl, br, al, gl, fl, lu, ld, ml, pl, ol, pl, of, sh,*] have manifest prints of the letters for which they stand, perceivable in them. The characters of these nine, [*sk, ch, ex, up, me, ai, ut, st, th,*] have the prints of one of their letters to be seene in them. The Character of *sk*, is the Character of *k*, or *x*, inserted. The character of *p*, is answerable both in sound and figure

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to the character of M. Also there is a relation between the characters of ad, and ag, which maketh them both the better remembered. The like is between the characters of gd, and ag. And thus you see every combination affordeth some consideration, in one respect or other, whereby it is kept in memory.

Schol. Now I would desire some exemplary words to be given me of all the combinations.

Mag. Here they follow in order.

EXAMPLES OF COMBINATIONS.

[28] (1) M.	(6) gd.	(11) g.
Blind.	Blind.	Wife.
Obdurate.	Magistrate.	Haste.
Ty'd.	Lagg'd.	Pisier.
Sad.	Hagg'd.	Philosophie.
(1) M.	(9) gh.	(12) h.
Bible.	Ab.	Delve.
Tablet.	Tough.	Caher.
Trouble.	Trough.	Palvering.
Irrevocable.	Trabern.	Asphod.

(3) R.

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Examples of Combinations.

(3) <i>fl.</i>	(8) <i>gl.</i>	(13) <i>ml.</i>
<i>Fail.</i>	<i>Gaggle.</i>	<i>Amble.</i>
<i>Alfina.</i>	<i>Higgler.</i>	<i>Tremble.</i>
<i>Duckt.</i>	<i>Luggler.</i>	<i>Emblema.</i>
<i>Character.</i>	<i>Struggle.</i>	<i>Nimble.</i>
(4) <i>dl.</i>	(9) <i>gn.</i>	(14) <i>apl.</i>
<i>Middle.</i>	<i>Refigne.</i>	<i>Dimple.</i>
<i>Hurdle.</i>	<i>Signall.</i>	<i>Jimple.</i>
<i>Beadle.</i>	<i>Recognize.</i>	<i>Implicit.</i>
<i>Cradle.</i>	<i>Dignify.</i>	<i>Rample.</i>
(5) <i>ft.</i>	(10) <i>ld.</i>	(15) <i>ml.</i>
<i>Gift.</i>	<i>Build.</i>	<i>Tempt.</i>
<i>Thrify.</i>	<i>Children.</i>	<i>Symptom.</i>
<i>Taffeta.</i>	<i>Ribauderie.</i>	<i>Sumpter.</i>
<i>Lafly.</i>	<i>Elders.</i>	<i>Prompt.</i>
(16) <i>ml.</i>	(21) <i>ml.</i>	(26) <i>ft.</i>
<i>Wand.</i>	<i>Bank.</i>	<i>Ash.</i>
<i>India.</i>	<i>Munk.</i>	<i>Wife.</i>
<i>London.</i>	<i>Salamanca.</i>	<i>Irish.</i>
<i>Ribbon.</i>	<i>Drunk.</i>	<i>Majesty.</i>
	C	(17) <i>ml.</i>

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Examples of Combinations.

(17) <i>ml</i>	(15) <i>ml</i>	(17) <i>ml</i>
Dandel.	Rash.	Cash.
Spindle.	Alington.	Raffall.
Rashall.	Cash.	Brick.
Rashall.	Subjunctive.	Rash.
(18) <i>ml</i>	(13) <i>ml</i>	(18) <i>fl</i>
Bring.	Lance.	Vessel.
Tangle.	Robbins.	Bracelet.
Flicking.	Grass.	Whiffles.
Long.	Answer.	Headley.
(19) <i>ml</i>	(14) <i>ml</i>	(19) <i>ml</i>
Angle.	Saint.	Piggle.
England.	Parentage.	Battle.
Sutcliffe.	Remnant.	Subtle.
Bangor.	Announced.	Pratt.
(20) <i>ml</i>	(15) <i>pl</i>	(20) <i>ml</i>
Flange.	Grappe.	Whab.
Dungra.	Spia.	Elizabeth.
Popisay.	Rapla.	Blind.
Gindal.	Couple.	Bringth.

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Here also follow examples of words beginning with Sh, Th, Wh.

(1) Sh.	(2) Th.	(3) Wh.
[39] Shift.	Thorn.	Whale.
Shuttle.	Thrift.	Whisk.
Shipwreck.	Throng.	Whore.
Sheath.	Timor.	Whisper.

Here also follow combinations affixed according to rules of the first chapter. That is to say: Examples of

The first Rule.

The second Rule.

[30] Stamp.	Digg'd.	Stamp'd.	Best.
Arrow.	Rigg'd.	Stamp.	
Stamp.	Lancaster.	Rank.	
Stamp.	Wink.	Name.	

III. Examples of combinations affixed in the most conspicuous and eminent manner.

Sick.	Rise.	Leave.
Guest.	Trunk.	Chief.
Dist.	Rope.	Line.
Grant.	Rise.	Ruler.
Prob.	Spent.	

Chap. 13. Concerning Terminations

Scholler.

VVhat agreement haue the charallens of those foure Terminations, Chap. 13. with the Terminations themselves, which they stand for, whereby we may the better remember them?

Maſt. *Sin* is expreſſed by the ſmall character of *e*, which is one of the vowels contained therein, and thereby the more eaſily kept in minde. *Ceſus* is expreſſed by a very ſmall Secretary, *e*, which being the firſt of the three vowels therein contained, holdeth it the more firmly in memorie. *Ris* is expreſſed by a very ſmall Roman *r*, which is the firſt letter of the Termination, and thereby the better remembered. Onely *ſich* hath no correſpondence with the Termination it ſigniſieth; but the frequencie of the uſe thereof, will not ſuffer it once knowne, ſo ſoon to be forgotten.

Schol. What need you haue any charallens for the termination, *rie*, conſidering that it may be expreſſed by the Rule as ſome?

Maſt. I uſe that character for the Termination of *rie*, becauſe it is more fashionable thus written, then at large, and therefore the ſooner perceiued in the reading. But if any diſlike the uſe of it, he may write the Termination at large.

Schol. How doe you make the Termination of *ſich*, to differ from the character of *p*, when it is a diſſonant?

Maſt. When the diſſonant of *p*, is to be uſed, (which falleth out very ſeldome) it muſt be made twice as long

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as the Termination of the, which is made with the
slightest touch of the pen, as

[31]	Shape.	Gallo.	Collo.
	Sallo.	Filippe.	Amalpe.
	Exvello.	Exsallo.	

Schol. Now let me down (if you think good) examples
of the usual Terminations, that I may practice the writing of
them.

Mat. Examples of the Termination *fin*, or *tion*, are
these:

[32]	Nation.	Oppression.	Alteration.
	Vision.	Eruption.	Elevation.
	Mission.	Edification.	Relation.
	Patience.	Origination.	Stagnation.

II. Examples of the Termination *age*.

[33]	Vocation.	Vocation.	Application.
	Revocation.	Purification.	Manifestation.
	Prostitution.	Indignation.	Insurrection.
	Multiplication.		

III. Examples of the Termination *re*.

[34]	Allegoria.	Mythologia.	Mineralia.
	Securis.	Secretaria.	Racemata.
	Imagines.	Capitula.	Numerica.
	Chemia.		

III. Examples of the Termination *re*.

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Use.	Thine.	Chaffin.	Equine.
Farine.	Nallie.	Migilant.	
Authoritie.	Asquie.	Offensive.	
Columbin.			

Chap 14. Concerning Collocation.

Scholler.

YOU prescribe in the 14. Chapter, that the first letter of every Collocation, must be the first letter of a syllable according to the true spelling of the word. I would therefore gladly receive from you, for the true and right dividing of words into their syllables.

Ma^r. This one rule is generally to be observed in spelling. That those letters of any word which are sounded together, with one undivided sound, doe belong to the same syllable.

Schol. But be there no particular direction to be given for spelling?

Ma^r. Yes, and these be they.

I. If two vowels come together, having their sound divided, they belong to severall syllables; as: E-are, Di-all, che-e, Tri-all. This rule holdeth also in diphthongues as: Ey-all, Iy-all, Oy-all, Uy-all, Flow-er.

II. When the same consonant is doubled in the middle of a word, you must put the one to the former syllable, and the other to the latter, as: A-bridge, E-f-fell, I-y-yer, B-a-b-bles, S-a-g-gist, S-a-m-mers.

III. If any single consonant come between two vowels, it must be spelled with the latter, as: A-m-able, A-m-er-ica.

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legat, Ca-re-mo-nis, Fa-bri-cu, Ho-mag, E-ter. And so likewise are to be vsed the double consonants *j* and *g*, as: *A-jer, Ga-ge, Re-ty-cing, Na-ga-mic.* But *x*, the double consonant must alwayes be put to the former Vowell, as, *Ks-empt, Ex-ec.*

III. If two consonants come together in the middle of a word, whereof the latter is *k, j, or x*, vsed as liquids, let them be both spelled with the vowell next following, as, *Que-ant, A-brast, X-chiata, Ca-the-dral, Fra-grant, No-bisse, Xe-plu.*

V. All other compounded words, wherein two or more consonants come together in the middle, are to be divided in the practice of this Art, according to the generall rule before going, that they which are sounded together, should be spelled together: as, *Ras-quet, Bil-aut, Embowe, Mas-fran, Brad-well, Bel-muth, Te-que, Wal-pish, Rag-well, Cad-wel-la-der, Af-mo-de-us, Blaf-pheme, Ad-de-mu, Dye-run, Scrip-t, Es-us, &c.* I know it well that the Grammar teacheth to spell these a last words thus, *A-his-mu, De-clu, Scri-pte, Al-ma.* And that it is held a good rule for spelling, that Consonants which begin a word, should also begin a Syllable, whil they fall in the middle of a word. (according to which rule, these words late mentioned, ought thus to be spelled: *Te-que, Wa-pish, Ra-quet, Ca-the-dral, A-frastu, Ho-mag, E-ter.* For *scrip-t, ga-ge, fa-bri-cu, &c.* may begin a word, as *Square-head, grass, such smart, spian.* Neither wil I oppose my selfe against that which is received by prescription of old, though I may seeme to have reason on my side. Notwithstanding in the practice of this Art, wee must follow the generall rule for diuision of words of this kind, first before pronounced,

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pounded, that those letters which are sounded together, should be spelled together.

VI. Lastly, the syllables of compounded words, are so to be divided, as the parts of the composition may be best distinguished; as:

Com-pro-bend.	Wid-ly.
Re-splen-dent.	Part-ry.
Trans-ac-ted.	Dis-ly.
Con-strain.	Ab-s-tract.
Trans-gress.	Mis-ry.
Dis-suade.	Here-of.
Care-ful.	Post-script.
Trans-act-ions.	

Schol. I pray you before you proceed farther, (show me what) you call 1, 2, and 3, double consonants.

Met. Because they consist of two consonants contracted into one sound. For *τ*, is made of *δ*, as *Διδυμ*, *Ζελυμ*, &c. is made of *δ*, as *Δόξω*, *Κρυμ*, &c. is made of *δ*, as *Αδελφ*, *Αζω*. For *ι*, in the beginning of a syllable, & *ε*, in the end of a syllable, are both of the same sound, as before I have shown.

Schol. Proposed now, if it please you, examples of words written by calligraphs, that I may practice the rule by.

Mass. Examples of this kind, as these:

[36]	Crabtree.	Cambridge.	Bedford.
	Clawback.	Cranford.	Congress.
	Superstition.	Exmouth.	Ffinsinger.
	Catnall.	Freight.	Blackfisher.
	Changling.	Hastings.	Hucksham.
	Bridgwater.	Vouchsafe.	Praterring.
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Chap. 15. Concerning the words of art.

Scholler.

The words of art are in number 333. which, is my conceit, will trouble the memory to get without booke.

Maſt. You ſhall not need to get them without booke at all. For I ſuppoſe there is not one, which praſſieth this Art, that can readily without ſtudy, ſay all theſe words by heart; which yet notwithstanding knoweth how to write any of the words as ſoone as ever hee heareth any of them named. The reaſon hereof I ſhall after touch. But why the number of them being ſo ſmall, ſhould trouble you or any, I ſee no reaſon. For what thinke you of the abbreviations uſed by Printers, when printing firſt came vp; or of the abbreviations of Lawyers praſſiſed at this day in their writing? If they were all gathered together, would they not in number equal, if not exceed theſe? Alſo that the abbreviations uſed long agoe by the Romans (of which ſome remaine this day to bee ſcene vpon old monuments, and Roman Coyne) did ſure exceed theſe in number: I referre my ſelfe for prooſe, to *Valerius Proſper*, who in his booke *de Romanorum uſu*, hath collected the abbreviations of words, phraſes and Tytleſ uſed among the Romans of old time. All which abbreviations were no other then ſuch as I vie in the defectiues, that is to ſay, by writing either the firſt letter onely for the word (as is preſcribed in the firſt ſeven ſorts of defectiues,) or two or three of the firſt letters (as in the eighth,) or the firſt and laſt letters (as in the ninth.)

Fur-

Furthermore, D. Night in his Art of Character, had 556. Charactericall words, whereunto all other words, must be referred: some by the affinity and nearness of their sound: some as conjugates by difference of termination, number, comparison and tense; some as derivatives, some as synonymes, some as individuall Spies: under the same Genus, and some as contraries, (which required both strength of judgement and good ability of Schollership to performe:) yet had not the incumbrance beene more by these relations, & perfecting the sense with a supply out of the precedent and subsequent words, the number of the Characters would never have beene thought troublesome, though they were not literall, but made of playnes. And yet all these difficulties notwithstanding, diuers men attained great readynesse in the practice of that Art. Moreover we find that Tasso, and Tyrrhis frequence, and Amos Seneca practised a kind of short writing by Character, about some threescore yeeres before the birth of Christ. The number of whose Characters were about thirteene thousand, and they all arbitrary Characters, that is to say, such as neither consisted of letters, nor yet had any relation at all to the words they signified, in regard of their fashion; and yet those learned men ysed with profit such a multitude of Characters. Also the Inhabitantes of China haue at this day Characters to the number of about thirte thousand for the expressing of any thing they write; and all or the most of them, as it should seeme, Symbolicall, (like the tenth sort of Characters)

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not consisting of letters, but by some kind of resemblance fancied in their mind, applyed unto the things they signify. Inasmuch as the *Leprosie*, though they know not their language, doe yet vnderstand their Characters, and haue traffique with them by letters written to and fro, betwene them in such characters.

To conclude, all formes of short writing, by spelling characters, prescribe the vse of defectiue Characters, and them more by many then 1 vnto some of the words being expresseed by their first letter onely. (as my words of the seuen first sorts are) and some of them by more then one of the first letters (as my words of the eighth sort are) and the number of this kind sort is plainly infinite. This thing considered, why should the number of the words of sort, being but 333, bee thought to charge the memory?

Schol. But will you haue their defectiue of the eighth sort, expresse more letters of the word they signify, then yours do, and are therefore easier to be read.

Ma. Although they expresse more letters of the word, yet are they not so easie to be read; because they do not so certainly shew what the word is, which is signified by them, as my defectiues doe, that consist but of the first letter onely. For whereas I expresse but one word by one defectiue Character; their defectiue characters of this kind serue to expresse all words of many syllables, hauing foure or fise of the same letters in the beginning. As for instance: I alwayes write the word *Apostle* by a great Secretary A, which standeth onely for the word *Apostle*, and

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Maſt. This reason of yours proveth not that my defectives are more in number then theirs, but onely that they are more frequent in use. Which is so farre from being a disgrace unto this Art, that it doth the more commend it: seeing the words of least are in such continuall practice, and come so often to the pen, in the writing of any continued speech, that many times more then three quarters of the words, but always more then halfe, are wholly, or in part of that number.

Schol. It seemeth that you must like this supplying of the terminations of long words, from the precedent, and subsequent dependence of the sentence: for in the 5th Edition you have given a rule for it.

Maſt. I confesse that in that Edition I gave a rule, for the supplying of the terminations of long words, from that which went before in the sentence, but never from that which followed. For the precedent sense will sometimes necessarily make manifest a word so written: but it is troublesome, when a man comes to read, and knoweth not certainly, what such a word is, till hee hath read that which followeth in the sentence. But finding by experience, that the practice of that rule, did sometimes trouble both mind and memorie, I left it out in all Editions since. Judge therefore your selfe, whether their formes of short writing, or this doth most trouble the mind and memory. Theirs, whose defectives are innumerable, or this, the number of whose defectives are certainly knowne: Theirs, which leaveth many words to be supplied from the sense of other words, going before
or

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or continuing after, or this which leaveth not one, to
teach his dependents in this manner from the rest.

Schol. Will (though the words of fort be many; yet (as I
remember) you said before, that I should not need to get them
without books, and promised to show the reason, how I might
imprint them sure in memorie, afterwards.

Mat. Well recald: I promised no more then I
hope I shall make good to your acknowledgement.
To helpe you wherein here followeth a Table of all
the words of fort.

** Referre to this place the Table of words of fort.*

*The use of the Table of words of fort for committing
them to memorie.*

Observe that in this Table the ten sorts of words
with their Characters before them, are written
in their order, vpon ten severall pages; with
severall emblemes beneath them, set forth with co-
lours, that they may be the better remembered. Marke
further, that the ten severall sorts of words, doe all of
them differ in their manner of printing.

For words of the first sort are printed in a great Ita-
lick letter: words of the second sort in a small Ita-
lick letter: words of the third sort (because they are
to be expressed by great Roman letters) are printed in
Roman letters of great size: words of the fourth sort
(because they are to be expressed by small Roman let-
ters)

ters) are printed in *Roman* letters of a small size: The
fift sort of words, (expressed by great *Secretary* letters)
are printed in *Secretary* letters of a large size: The sixt
(expressed by small *Secretary* letters) in *Secretary* letters of
a small size. The seventh sort (expressed by letters lesse
vsuall) are printed in *Roman* capitals, which kinde of
printing is also lesse vsuall then others: The eighth
sort (expressed Stenographically by two or more of the
first letters) haue those letters, whereby they are ex-
pressed, printed in a great *English* letter, and the rest
of the letters in a *Primmer Roman*. The ninth (ex-
pressed also Stenographically by the first and last letters)
haue those letters, whereby they are expressed, printed
likewise in a great *English* letter, and the rest in a *Prim-
mer Italian* Character. The tenth sort of words (called
Symbolicals) are expressed with *Italike* letters of the
largest size. And thus you see that the ten sorts of
words are distinguished among themselves three man-
ner of wayes: First, by their order. Secondly, by the
seuerall emblemes printed vpon their seuerall pages.
Thirdly, by their different manner of printing. Now,
if a man reade ouer the words of the Table aduised-
ly, but once or twice, obseruing withall, that the words
which he readeth, are in such or such a page; he can-
not likely, but remember of what sort any word is: ei-
ther by the order of the pages, or by the embleme
printed vpon it, or by the kind of letters, wherewith
it is printed. And if we know certainly of what sort
a word is, the rule it selfe, without the sight of the cha-
racter, teacheth vs how it is to be written. As for ex-
amples: If I remember the word (*which*) to bee con-

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tained in the first page of the Table, or secondly, to be
printed in great English letters, or thirdly, to be in-
cluded in that page, whose embleme is, It is prooue
sufficient, that it is a defectiue of the first sort, and
therefore to be written by the great Stenographicall
character of W. If I remember the word (*knowledge*)
to be first, either in the eighth page, secondly, or to be
printed with great English letters in the beginning of
the word, and the other letters to be printed with
Primmer letters, or thirdly, know it to be enclosed
within that page whose embleme is, I am there-
by admonished, that it is a defectiue of the eighth
sort, and therefore to be expressed Stenographically,
by the two first letters, Ka. So if I remember the word
(*respect*) to be of the ninth sort, I know that it is to
be expressed, by the small character of the last letter,
affixed to the great character of the first in the first
place thereof. And although there were 100. words
of the ninth sort, and that we were not able to repeat
by heart so much as three of them together, in the
same order wherein they lie in the Table, yet as long
as we can but remember them to be of the ninth sort,
we may presently write them truly, though we see not
how they are written in the Table. And so likewise
may all the rest of the defectiues (as many as are
written according to rule) be very easily committed
to memory, without getting them by heart, after the
same manner.

Schol. I thinke indeed that these directions of yours are
sufficient for remembering the Characters of all the defectiues,
written according to rule: but concerning the writing of other
defectiues

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difficulties which vary from the rule, (as those which are added to words of the first sort, eighth or ninth sort, and stand either beside) and of all the Symbolicall, I meet with divers doubts, whereas I would desire to be satisfied.

Maſt. Propound Sir, all your doubts in order, and I hope I shall satisfy you.

Schol. First, why doe you ſteer the words (Hee and Ze) from the rest of the words of the first sort?

Maſt. Because whereas the rest are expressed by their first letter, these are to be expressed by their last. Their first letters being neglected by a rule of the first Chapters.

Schol. The first character of the second sort you make to signify both a, and an: I would therefore know when it signifies the one, and when the other.

Maſt. When it commeth before a word beginning with a consonant, it signifieth a, as in these words: [A King, a Duke, a Friend, a Guide.] But when it commeth before a word beginning with a vowell or b, it signifieth an: as in these words: [An Armie, An Eagle, An Host, An house.]

Schol. Why are those thirteen words which bee added to them of the second sort, rather added to them, then to any other sort of words.

Maſt. Because these are to be written in, or close to the nether line, as words of the second sort are to bee written: and occupie not the full distance betweene the lines, as other words of sort doe.

Schol. But what agreement have they with the characters you expresse them by?

Maſt. The character of and, is like the Hebrew particle,

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be, or a, and thereby remembred. The characters of
(after, *as*, and *is*,) are exprest by their last letters *sr*, *e*,
and *s*. The characters of *con*, and *de*, have some like-
nesse to the characters of the syllables *con*, and *de*, to
which they are also like in sound. The Character of
few, is the onely character without relation, and by
this consideration the better kept in mind. The cha-
racter of *in*, is signified by a title in the lowest line,
because *i*, the first letter thereof, is the onely letter
of the Alphabet, which hath a title belonging to it.
The character of *Mont*, is often vsed in writing for the
letter *m*, ouer words wherein the letter *m*, is doubled,
as: [*Commend*, *commend*,] and therefore may serue for
the word *Mont*, as being the first letter thereof: and it
must be referred to words of the second sort, because
it is to be written close to the lower line, as they are.
The characters of *pr*, and *th* are exprest directly
by their two first letters, *Pr*, and *Tb*. The Character
signifying *Re*, (which is vsed onely in the beginning
of a word, compounded with the preposition *Re*, as in
these words. *Reserre*, *Refuse*, *Redresse*, &c.) is all one
with the termination *rie*, vsed onely in the end of a
word: and being of like sound therewith, may there-
fore be exprest by the same. The character of *The*,
is the same with the termination *tie*, and differeth
therefrom, onely by the change of the middle letter
i, into *b*. And seeing the termination *tie*, is alwayes
vsed as a disunct, and the word *the*, as a character of
the second sort, written close to the lower line it may
without error be vsed to signifie them both.

Schol. It seemeth to me that the characters of *And*, *the*,
hand,

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hand, and from, differ ~~nothing~~ from the characters of *little*, and the combinations of *nd*, and *ng*.

Maſt. It is true. But as long as no other words are referred to their characters, being thus written (as words of the second sort) close to the nether line, it can no more trouble vs, to vie them for the word *and*, *the*, *hand*, and *from*, then it troubleth vs to vie the small characters of vowels, for combinations of consonants. For there is the selfe-same reason of both. And because these foure words, *and*, *the*, *hand*, *from*, are such common words in our English tongue, I have reason to afford them but short characters.

Schol. In words of the 3, 4, 5, and 6 sort, there are sometime 2, sometime 3, sometime more words, that are appointed to be expressed by the same letter. As for example: In words of the 3. sort, the three first words (*Allo*, *Affect*, *Afflict*) are to be written by a great Roman A; the words (*Company*, and *Catechisme*) by a great Roman C; the words (*Great* and *Gentle*) by a great Roman G, &c. How shall I then distinguish these words in writing, when they are to be written with the same letter?

Maſt. They are distinguished already to your hand by their severall characters; For observe this generally in all words so written, that every letter hath place before other, as it is most simple and freest from dashes, or trailes. As for demonstration: Of these three words beginning with A, which you instance in (*Allo*, *Affect*, *Afflict*). The first word *Allo*, is expressed by a plaine great Roman A, without dash or traile; the second word *Affect*, is expressed by another kinde of great Roman A, having a dash, but no traile; the third word *Afflict*, is differenced there-from by a traile.

Likes

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Likewiſe alſo of the two words of the third ſort beginning with C, which you inſtanced in, [*Company, Caſtrophe.*] The character of the firſt is plaine, the character of the ſecond, is diſtinguiſhed therefrom by the addition of a traile to the upper part thereof. So in like manner of the two words beginning with G, (as *Great, Gentle.*) The firſt is expreſſed by a great *G*, having no traile, and therefore more ſimple; the latter by a great *G*, having a traile. The like is to be obſerved in all the reſt. So that if you can but remember the order of theſe words, (which with once reading them over heedfully, you may be able to doe,) you may eaſily remember the difference of the characters which are appropriated unto them. Proceed now to your other queſtions.

Schol. What is the reaſon that in ſome words, their termination is ſeuered from the reſt of the word, by the interpoſition of a note of union? as in theſe words:

Reckſon-er.

Natiſſ-er.

Heb-er.

Experi-er.

Magniſ-er.

Philoph-er.

Baptiſ-er.

Satiſſ-er.

Amor-er.

Santiſſ-er.

Amor-er.

Abſolut-er.

Conſon-er.

Conſon-er.

Natiſſ-er.

Superſiſ-er.

Populiſ-er.

Iguor-er.

Ex-er.

Signiſ-er.

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The reason hereof is this, whereas all other words of sort, when they admit disjuncts, for the making vp of other words, loose no part of their owne letters, these doe. For then, they omit that latter part themselves, which you see here to be seuered from them, and admit the disjunct of another word in place thereof as

Ecclesiasticall.

Hebraicall.

Magickall.

Legall.

Lawfull.

Lawlesse.

Consequence.

Confusion.

Negligent.

Perpetuall.

Necessitie.

Experiment.

Philosophie.

Satisfactory.

Sanctified.

Abomination.

Significant.

Superstitious.

Ignorant.

Lawfull.

Where note, that there are twenty words of Table of this kind. Of which, two end in *ini* (*Legall*, and *Cauchise*;) five end in *ence* (*consequence*, *negligence*, *experiment*, *confusion*;) six end in a single vowell (*Hebren*, *Magick*, *Philosophie*, *Satisfactory*, *Sanctified*, *Ignorant*;) and seven end in terminations proper to themselves, namely these,

Es.

Me.

All.

Ariz.

Ecclesiastic.

Lawfull.

Perpetuall.

Necessarie.

Able.

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Schol. When you have added fourteen words to them
 of the eighth sort: I perceive not very well the reason of the cha-
 ractering the first word, and foure last words in such manner as
 you doe: I pray you therefore shew me the argument, which
 these five words haue with their characters.

Mast. In the character of the word Abominable,
 the character of A, though it be affixed to the first
 place of the great character of A as the rule comman-
 deith; yet it is affixed on the inside of the great cha-
 racter in such manner as you see, that other words
 beginning with ab, might haue a distinct beginning
 from this; as Abhorre, Abort, Abound, &c. As for
 the foure last beginning with the syllable can, they
 are expressed by the old letter now w^h is out of vse,
 Can per se, thus differenced. Consider is expressed by
 the letter Can per se alone, without any addition. Con-
 tinue hath likewise the character of i, which is the
 fourth letter of the word turned in vpon it. Containe
 is expressed by a character commonly vsed by Mer-
 chants, for the word Containing, o. Content. Conclude,
 hath the five first letters discernable therein.

Schol. Why are the eleven words added to them of the
 ninth sort, severed from them, and printed by them-
 selves?

Mast. Because whereas in all the other words of
 the ninth sort, the affixion of the last letter to the
 first is regular, in these eleven it is irregular; as you
 may

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may your selfe perceive without further demonstration And thus have I gone through every one of the defectives, and shewne the means whereby we may remember them all, (if there were more then there be) without conning them or their characters without booke.

Maſt. Thus farre I confesse your excellencie for the remembrance of the words of first, are most plain: and that is in some more easie to commit them to memorie, then I supposed: But I feare the Symbolicall words will not be so easily remembered.

Maſt. The Symbolicall (assure your selfe) are as easie to be remembered by their relation to their characters, as the Defectives by their places, if not easier. For there is such a neere relation betweene the Symbolicall words, and their characters, that when the relation is once knowne, the characters will never after be forgotten.

Schol. I pray you acquaint me with the relation of these words to their characters.

Maſt. With a very good will. You shall understand therefore, that Signifying *Sunne*, is the Astronomical character of the *Sunne*, representing the roundnesse of the body of the *Sunne*, and the splendor of the beames thereof.

Signifying the *Moon* is also the Astronomical character of the *Moon*, resembling the face of the *Moon* in her prime.

The character of *Conscience*, beareth the similitude of the *Moone* in the wane: because *Conscience* in these dayes is in the wane with many.

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The character of *Arke*, is fashioned like the *Arke* of bull-rushes, wherein *Mos* in his infancy was laide; at least, as it is set forth in pictures.

The reason why the character of *World*, is express'd by that round character, is because the Sphaeres of heauen encompass the Globe of the Earth, and the Region of the Ayre, as of these two parallell circles, the greater includeth the lesse.

The character of *Money*. *Money* is round, and hath a crosse stamp't vpon it, as this round character hath.

The character of *Count*, besides that it is round, as a Counter, wherewith *Counts* are cast; is also like the combination of *Et*, which presenteth the first and last letters of the last word, *e*, and *t*.

The character of *Cont*, is referred to the character of *Count*; from which it differeth in the breadth and height onely.

The Character of *Circum*, (which signifieth round about) is a circle round about the Stenographicall character of *S*, the first letter therein.

The character of *Circumiss*, hath all the letters thereof plainly distinguished thereof.

The character of *Heart*, is like the figure of an heart, as it is commonly made.

The character of *Eliall*, is like the character for the word *Christ*, but lesse; and to be alwayes written close to the lower line, like words of the second sort. Now the relation of the *Eliall* to *Christ*, standeth in this: that the *Eliall* are daily renewed into the image of *Christ*.

The character of *Congregation*, is referred to the character

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character of *Abogab* (from which it is differenced by a little within it) because the congregation of the faithfull ought to assemble *abogab* to exercise the duties of Gods service, and worship.

The characters of *Wedlocke*, and *Matrimony* are expressed by an inlinked character, made of two equal figures, to intimate the bands of married persons, which being before two, by marriage are made one. And of these two, the latter is differenced from the former, by a little in it.

The character of *Subiect*, is very low, (and to be written close to the nether line) as noting the low subiection of *Subiect* to the higher powers.

The character of *Obiect*, hath manifest reference to the character of *Subiect*; wherewith it agreeth sometimes also in signification.

Standing for a *Serpent*, resembleth a *Serpent* creeping vpon the ground.

The character of *Dragon*, is distinguished from the character of *Serpent*, by the traile turned vp, as noting the taile of the *Dragon*.

Signifieth *Satan*, and is like the character of a *Serpent*, reared vp to assaile any: and by this Character, *Satan* is signified, because he is the old subtile *Serpent*, which reareth vp himselfe against men to assaile them by temptations.

The character of the *Devill*, is also the similitude of a *Serpent* reared vp, and much like the character of *Satan*.

The character of *Antichrist* is made of the great character of *A*, the first letter of *Anti*, (which signifieth

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pro & contra: For and against) and the character of *Christ*: because *Antichrist* is both For and against *Christ*; for him in his professiō, & against him in his practice.

The Character which is vsed for the word *Idolatry*, in respect of the vpright position thereof, is answerable to the standing vp of an Idoll, which is the *Idolatry* object.

The character of *Superstition*, is referred to the character of *Idolatry*, as being included therein, as *Superstition* is in an *Idolatry* heart.

The character of *Ignorance*, is somewhat like vnto a rodde. And I keepe the agreement of this word with the character firmly in memorie, by that saying of Solomon, *Prov. 10. 13. A rodde is for the backe of him, that is void of understanding.*

The character of *Himselfe*, is compounded of the character of the letter *m*, and the character of *Selfe*, which being pronounced together, yeeldeth the sound of *Emselfe*; in regard whereof it may not vnsafely be vsed to signifie *Himselfe*.

The character which is vsed for the word *Against*, is the character of *A*, with a point or tittle in it, and therein standeth the relation betweene the word and character.

The character of *Already*, is made of the two first letters of the two first syllables of *A*, and *x*.

Signifying *On*, is made of one stroke; and is in common vse already.

Lastly, the characters of *exp*, *Express*, and *express*, haue all of them some affinitie with the letter *x* whose sound they haue in the first syllable, and are thereby remembered,
And

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And thus haue you now scene the relation of all the symbollicall words to their characters: wherein I must craue pardon, for deliuering such phantasticall conceits, as I confesse some of them to be: because without them I could not well shew the agreement betweene the words and their characters. And the most absurd relations will be also as well remembered, by their absurditie, as the most proper by their apt and fit agreements. And thus you see, I trust, that the Symbollicall characters, which you iudged so hard to be remembered, may as easily be committed to memorie, as the defectiues.

Schol. *I see and acknowledge it but haue none of the defollies the like relation to the letters whereby they are expressed.*

Mast. Every defectiue (sauiue some few added to the second sort) haue this relation to their character, that it hath at least their first letter in it. But there are many also among them, which haue a symbollicall relation vnto the letter, whereby they are expressed, as to giue instance in some of them.

The double *f*, is vsed to signifie the word *followers*, because it consisteth of two of the same letters, ioyned together as *Followers*.

The fashion of the letter signifying *Hypocrite*, is such, as that it turneth in the vpper and most conspicuous part thereof, the selfe-same way, that the letter signifying *He*, turneth: but vnderneath, it turneth the cleane contrary way: Expressing thereby the nature of an hypocrite, which outwardly makes a shew of *Habesse*, but in his secret actions turneth another way.

The letters of the word *Manifold*, consisteth of many *folds*, or *pleats*. The

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The letter ſignifying *Returne*, preſenteth in the ſhion thereof a plaine returning.

The letter of theſe two words (*Magiſtrate*, *Minifter*), and the words themſelves are perfectly reſembred, by ioyning them both together in this manner, () with this ſuppoſition that the *Magiſtrate* and *Minifter*, ſhould ioyne and goe together hand in hand, like *Moſes* and *Aaron*, for the ſuppreſſing of inſolent abuſes: the one with the word, the other with the ſword executing his dutie.

The character of (*friend*) is cloſe knit: but the Character of (*faſt*), is looſe and ſhattered.

Theſe two words (*Sacrament*, and *Sacrifice*) are written with the ſame kind of S: ſaving that when it ſignifieth *Sacrifice*, it hath a daſh through it, in ſigne that *Sacrifices* are now aboliſhed; but when it ſignifieth *Sacrament*, it is without a daſh, becauſe *Sacraments* are ſtill in uſe.

I could lead you forward with very many other examples of this kind; but it needeth not, becauſe the letters of defectives may be as certainly knowne by their order, manner of print, and emblemes, as by any ſymbolicall reſemblance which they haue with their character.

Schol. I now perceiue that poſſible, which before I thought not ſo: For before, I thought it utterly impoſſible for a man to write the true characters of words offort, except he had gotten both words and characters firſt without booke, as a Grammar Scholler doth his Leſſon. But I am now of opinion, that by this manner of proceeding, in committing the words to memory, which you haue preſcribed, a man may ſoner imprint all the words

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words of fort in his mind, and be able to write their characters, then to learn the letters of some intangled and perplexed Alphabets, which I have sent. For I am persuaded that I can now write any character the whole Table from the beginning to the end, without sight of any Table already charactered. But I doubt least these words being so soon gotten, will be as soon forgotten.

Maſt. Never feare you that: For the frequent use of their use (ſpecially of the moſt neceſſary of them) will not ſuffer you to forget them, as long as you practice this manner of writing.

Schol. Yet one ſcruple ſtill remaineth in my minde, concerning words of fort, and that is this. Many of them are ſeldome uſed, and your ſelfe affirme, that ſome of the words may be as ſoon written at large as by theſe abbreviations. If it be ſo, why doe you not altogether leave out ſuch words, as may be ſo written, or which are very ſeldome uſed, that the number of them might be fewer?

Maſt. Becauſe I ſtrive to have all words (as neere as I can) not onely ſpeedily but ſaſhionably written; And therefore although theſe words, *Behold, judge, King, Lord, number, reveale, keepe, tranſ, unto, quiet, kind, ſame, moone, world, money,* and many other, may be written as ſoon at large and in reaſonable good faſhion too, as by the peculiar characters here allotted them, (yea and ſome of them ſooner) yet becauſe when they are written at large, they are not altogether ſo faire and ſaſhionable and doe not therefore ſo quickly catch the eye, as when they are written by their peculiar abbreviations, I never write them at large, I confeſſe indeed that I was once in the minde,

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minde, to leaue out all those words which are seldome
vied, or may be fully written as soone: but when I
considered that these which I vse are iudged by them
that know and practice this Art to be so faste from
encumbering the memory, that besides these they vse
diuers others of their own invention, both defectiues,
and symbolicals, that thought vanished: especially
considering that although I set all the words downe
which I vse my selfe, yet a man may vse as many, or as
few of them as he will, for all that.

*Schol. But doe you then approue of their doings, that
add to their defectiues or Symbolicall charallers, to them which
you haue set downe already?*

*Mast. If I should not approue of it, how can I helpe
it? But indeed in my iudgement, it is not vnfit for
men of seuerall callings and professions, to vse fit cha-
racters for such long words, as in the practice of their
vocation and trade, they find very often occasion to
write. For those words may be very obuious to one
mans pen, in regard of his calling and imployment,
which a man of another profession shal seldome or ne-
uer haue occasion to write. As the names of Writs,
and termes of Law to them that study the Law: the
names of drugges, and medicinall confections to the
Apothecary: of stufes vnto the Mercer, &c.*

To which purpose I thinke it not amisse heere to
insert a rule deliuered in the seuenth, but omitted in
the last Edition. The rule is this.

Any familiar names of things vsuall to euery man
in his profession, consisting of more words then one,
may ldy be expressed by two or three of the first let-
ters

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ters of the words, with a stroke of the pen vnder them
to signifie them to be abbreviations of this kind, As

[62]

up.

Nisi prius.

up.

Deus in personis.

up.

Corpus cum capite.

up.

Pilate sine quibus offit noli.

Chap. 16. Concerning the use of words of sort in the abbrevi-
ation of other words.

Scholler.

IN the sixteenth chapter you give this general rule, that when
any of the words of sort, may serve communiter to express
another word, or any part of another word, it must be so used:
but you show not, when they may serve communiter to express
other words, or parts of them.

Ans. Neither needeth it, since the examples there
giuen doe sufficiently declare when they may thus be
used: namely, when being so used, they cannot be ta-
ken for other words or syllables.

And first concerning words of sort admitting af-
fixes, you must observe that their affixes are such as
presuppose no vowell before them. And therefore
words of the first, eighth, & ninth sort may be affixed
onely in the sixt place, where no vowell is signified:
All other words of sort may be affixed, at any part of
their character, where the affix falleth out readiest
for the pen, or is most conspicuous to the eye:

Note also that words of the second sort, ad-
mitting disjuncts, must haue them so placed
about them, as they are about the great cha-
racters,

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characters, so farre as their nature will beare. Therefore observe, that about the characters of the second sort, there can be but three places for titles, that is to say, the places of *a*, *e*, and *i*: and two places for disjunct characters, that is to say, the place of *a*, for them whose vowell is *a*, and the place of *e*, for them that signify any other vowell; as:

[39]	<i>Manna.</i>	<i>Diall.</i>	<i>Reun.</i>
	<i>Mare.</i>	<i>warder.</i>	<i>Verne.</i>
	<i>Manie.</i>	<i>Concider.</i>	<i>Lye.</i>
	<i>Mare.</i>	<i>Manner.</i>	<i>Disper.</i>

These things first knowne, I proceed now to the examples of the five rules contained in this chapter.

I. Examples of words of sort admitting affixes.

[40]	<i>Comes.</i>	<i>Fame.</i>	<i>Proper.</i>
	<i>Thou.</i>	<i>Candle.</i>	<i>Handling.</i>
	<i>Afflict.</i>	<i>Helvetic.</i>	<i>Reveal th.</i>
	<i>Psalm.</i>	<i>Kery.</i>	<i>Hypocrite.</i>
	<i>Destroy th.</i>	<i>Benefit.</i>	<i>Familia.</i>
	<i>Selen.</i>	<i>Add.</i>	<i>Navel.</i>
	<i>Ordaine.</i>	<i>Satisfie.</i>	<i>Prospers.</i>
	<i>Drinke.</i>	<i>Perswade.</i>	<i>Create.</i>
	<i>Master.</i>	<i>Husband.</i>	<i>Mare.</i>
	<i>Manth.</i>	<i>Dwell.</i>	<i>Cause.</i>

II. Examples of words of sort admitting disjuncts.

[41] **Notable.**

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[41] Exorable.	Forbear.	Offending.
Relax.	Misappet.	Orange.
Assisting.	Beholdeth.	Disturb.
Deceived.	Interst.	Spill.
Isrealite.	Originally.	Temperance.
Debauch.	Fortis.	Expendence.
Beginning.	Specialty.	Stranger.
Blessed.	Drinketh.	Strengthened.
Regarding.	Liberalty.	Signification.
Scenic.	Idolatry.	Conceal.

III. Examples of words of sort, admitting both affixes and disjuncts.

[42] Disperse.	Perfid.	Contributed.
Dispar.	Forego.	Procare.
Fertilise.	Consent.	Proprietie.
Constable.	Constrain.	Handeth.

IIII. Examples of words of sort, admitting notes of production.

[43] Come.	Cebise.	Green.
Ost.	Stand.	Progn.
Good.	Trance.	Died.
Shake.	Mary.	Shall.

V. Examples of words of sort used as Collaterals.

[44] Forordained.	Lyon.	Churchyard.
	E 2	Displeas.

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Diffuse.	Caute.	Wifelyfull.
Compofe.	Fableffe.	Garment.
Underftanding.	Convent.	Projell.
Requif.	Infringe.	Vifitaffull.
Conjure.	Indefrite.	Commanded.
Degree.	Mentall.	Wharfhouer.
Digrefte.	Punifment.	Confortleffe.

Chap. 17. Concerning a farther ufe of the charallers of
[In, Sunne, and Moon.]

Scholler.

THis fiftenth chapter is eafie enough: only I want from
other examples then thofe which are there given to pra-
ctice the rule by.

Mat. I. Examples of the firft rule, are words be-
ginning with,

Em. 21,	Im. 21,	En. 21,
[15] Empire.	Impediment.	Endeavour.
Empire.	Immodest.	Entrench.
Empire.	Imprecation.	Encounter.
Emphaticall.	Impossible.	Enfeebled.

III. Examples of the third rule are words wherein
the fyllables *fen fen fen*, *tion*, and the like in found, are
exprefed.

(1) By

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(1) By a small character of Sunne, as:	(2) By a little in a word of fert, as:	(3) By a title in a small distinct character; as:
[46] <i>Refin.</i>	<i>Infractio.</i>	<i>Sacra.</i>
<i>Scapin.</i>	<i>Persecutio.</i>	<i>Filius.</i>
<i>Trasit.</i>	<i>Exquisitio.</i>	<i>Presumptio.</i>
<i>Capitula.</i>	<i>Generatio.</i>	<i>Vulnus.</i>

II. Examples of the second rule, are words, where in the character of *Ment*, is ysed as an Affixe or disjunct.

(1) As an Affix.	(2) As a Disjunct.
[47] <i>Mament.</i>	<i>Ornament.</i>
<i>Payment.</i>	<i>Tournement.</i>
<i>Keyment.</i>	<i>Woundment.</i>
<i>Judgment.</i>	<i>Parliament.</i>

The differencing of questionable words for distinction sake.

<i>Is.</i>	or	<i>ist.</i>	}	<i>ic.</i>
<i>Is.</i>	the Latine word.			<i>lys.</i>
<i>Tis.</i>				<i>Sims.</i>
<i>Sinct.</i>				

Chap. 18. concerning rules for speedy writing.

Scholler.

In the eighth chapter you give this rule, that although a great character be the leading letter of a word, yet the Affixe

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as if it fell out readily from the hand, is first to be written, which is all one, as if you should give a rule to write the third or fourth letter before the first; which in mine opinion is very preposterous: and cannot chuse but be a great trouble to young beginners.

Maſt. You altogether mistake the intention of that rule. For you must vnderstand, that this rule is not given to young beginners of this Art, that neuer wrote so much as one line according vnto the precepts of the booke, but vnto such as hauing already obtained the full and perfect knowledge of all the rules, are now become practitioners of the Art. As also the Title of the Chapter importeth; which is inscribed, *Rules for speed in writing.* Now it is to be intended that none is fit to practice rules of speedy writing, which knoweth not already how to write words truly, which a young beginner at the first doth not: and must therefore practice to write the leading letter first, and the affix alter, till he be able to coniecture the perfect forme and fashion of the whole character of a word, as soone as ever he heareth it named. And then let him fall to the practice of this rule. For assure your selfe, it will be as easie for you when you haue the full proportion and figure of the character of any word perfectly in your mind, to know at what part of the character you must begin the writing of it; as it is now easie for you, hauing the fashion of all the secretary letters in your mind, to know at what part of any letter you must begin the writing of it. Seeing the bignesse of a great character, hauing an affix fastened vnto it, exceedeth not the bignesse of an ordinary letter.

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ten. And therefore as in the writing of ordinary letters, we observe this order almost perpetually, to begin the making of every letter, at that part thereof, which is toward our left hand, that so we may carry our writing the more orderly before vs; So this rule, (whereat you stumble) directeth vs no otherwise. For, it teacheth vs that if the Affix bee towards our left hand, we must write the affix before the great character: if the great character be toward our left hand, we must write the great character before the affix. As to give instance in the first example of that rule, when I am to write the word *Since*, I know already, that it must be written by the character of *s*, affixed to the great character of *S*, in the place of *i*, is it not then better and sooner done, to begin with the character of *s*, and so without moving the pen from the paper, to make the character of *S*: then first to write *S*, and then removing the pen, to affix thereunto the small character of *s*? The like reason is there of all other words of this kind. For as certainly as they that use disjuncts only, know the very place where their disjunct must stand, before they begin to write any word: so certainly doe they that practice this Art know, to what part of the great character, and in what manner the affix of any word is to be fastned, as soone as ever they heare it mentioned.

Schol. But yet, under your correction, that Art of swift writing is most agreeable to reason and order; where we write the first letter of a word first, the second next, the third next it, and so the rest in their order.

Ans. That is Sir, to be argued, for although I con-

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ſſe it to be moſt agreeable to reaſon and order, in writing the Roman, Secretary, or any other viſuall hand, at large without abbreviation, to write the firſt letter of a word firſt, the ſecond next, &c. as the common manner is: Yea, it doth not follow, that it is therefore beſt in ſhort writing to affix the character of the ſecond letter to the character of the firſt, the third to the ſecond, the fourth to the third, &c. It is beſt, I confeſſe, to affix them in this manner, in words of one ſyllable beginning with a vowel, (as in theſe words, *try'd, Bar's &c.*) And therefore I have given a rule in the fourth chapear, that ſuch words are thus to be written. But to keepe this order perpetually, in the writing of all other words, muſt needs produce a number of words ſo unfashionably written, that a man muſt be faine to ſpell them, before he can know what words they be, although he hath written it himſelfe. And much more troubleſome muſt it needs bee, to reade that which hath in this manner been written by another. Therefore in the Art of ſhort writing, that order without queſtion is beſt and fitteſt, and moſt agreeable to reaſon, wherein the needfull letters of every word, are both ſoonely written, and moſt perfectly diſtinguiſhed vpon the firſt ſight, when it comes to reading. And in both theſe reſpects, the Art of *Stenography* may with good right, challenge the pre- cedency of all other formes of ſhort writing whatſoe- uer: and may therefore worthily be eſteemed, moſt agreeable to reaſon of any other.

Schol. *See forward now (if you thinke good) as you have done in all the former chapters: ſo to give examples of the rules contained in this.*

Moſt,

the Art of Stenographic. Chap. 18.

Met. Examples of the first rule, are words wherein the affix is to be made before the great character, or taken in at the middle part thereof; as:

[48]	Right.	Middle.	Death.
	Kings.	Secret.	Honour.
	Stable.	Robust.	Peter.
	Scale.	Wings.	Darwin.

II. Examples of the second sort, are words and syllables, used for others of like or near sound; as:

[49]	Curtain.	Parson.	American.
	Trade.	Apollon.	Adamantine.
	Chirurgian.	Temperance.	Furnish.
	Exercitation.	Archer.	December.
	Miscell.	Obtain.	Station.

III. Examples of words and quotations abridged in ordinary writing.

[50]	Gen. for Genesis.	Dan. for David.
	Ex. for Exodus.	Math. for Matthew.
	Ier. for Ieremie.	Rom. for Romans.
	Chron. for Chronicles.	Phil. for Philippians.

III. Examples of words expressed as disjuncts, beginning with

(1) A vowel.	(s) h.	(s) y.
[51] Spring up.	Vader hand.	Told you.
Dish amble.	Vite him.	Can you.

Old age.	From him.	For your.
Try and all.	Thou best.	Charge you.
And are.	Her bad.	For once.
All able.	Held him.	You held.

Chap. 19. Concerning abbreviation of Sentences.

Schollet.

VVhat relation have the words, phrases, and clauses, which are made examples of the first rule, unto the characters whereby they are expressed?

Ans. The characters of *It is*, and *Is it*? are all one, signifying that the character of *Is it*? is a great deale lesse then the character of *It is*. As a question is also the attenuation of an assertion. Moreover, *s*, and *t*, are all the consonants in these words, and may in that respect, these words may seeme fit to be expressed by the character of *st*.

The character of, *As long as*, consisteth of two short paralell lines, whereof the one is, *as long as* the other, and by this conceit is kept in memory.

The character of, *As well as*, is made of the great character of *W*, (the first letter of the middle word) and a straight line trajected through it, appearing on the one side, *As well as* on the other: and by this idle supposition it may be remembered.

The characters of, *As much as*, and *As little as*, consist of their first & last letters *a*, and *s*, and are all one in fashion, signifying that the former is greater then the latter answerable to the diuersitie of their signification.

The

the Art of Stenographie. Chap. 19.

The characters of [*Think, thing, giving, of, think,*
Nether, the, left, and Not, with, sending,] are made of their
last letter affixed to the first, in the first place thereof;
after the manner of defectives of the ninth sort.

These two Latine abbreviations [*quasi* and *quasi*] are
still vsed in many Latine bookes for *quasi*, and *quasi*
diuers, whose significations in English, are [*As if it were,*
and, *As if he should say*] And therefore I expresse these
two phrases by the letter *q*, diuersly fashioned.

Farthermore, these two phrases which next follow
[*As it should seeme,* and, *As it may be thought*] because they
are phrases much like vnto the two former in signifi-
cation and vse.

I likewise expresse them by the letter *q*, diuersly fa-
shioned, in such sort, as the first letters of their last
words [*seeme*, and *thought*] are (as it were) affixed to
the letter *q*, for a difference.

So likewise the next character [*That is to*
say] is commonly vsed in Latine for, *Id est*, which signifieth [*That is to*
say] And it is now as commonly vsed in English in
the same sence.

Also the character of the phrase [*And so forth*] was
first vsed for [*& cetera*] the Latine phrase of the same
signification; but is now alike common in English, as
in Latine, and abridged onely by leauing out the
letter *c*.

The character of [*For as much as*] is a great
Roman *F*; wherunto since there is no one word of soit
appropriated, it may sely be vsed for these words com-
ming often together. The like reason is of the chara-
cter next after it.

The

The Schoolemaſter to

The characters of [*Scribes and Pharise*] and of [*All of Parliament*] are compounded of the two first letters of their two chiefest words.

The character of [*The Lords Table*] is exprest by a long square character like a Table: and hereunto the two next characters are referred.

The three next, being characters of computation of yeeres, are all round, as yeeres also by a perpetuall course go round. (*Vnde illud Anianus ex annis dicitur, quis voluit in se.*) Of these three, the first hath in it the character of *The world*, to signifie the first time whence the computation is made. The second hath in it the character of *Christ*, for the same reason. The third a *Mund* or royall Globe, such as Kings haue deliuered into their right hands at their Coronation.

The last character, is the Capital letter inverted: and may therefore as fitly be used to note the conclusion of a matter, as the capitall letter, to note the beginning.

Chap. 22. The Conclusion.

Scholler.

IN the last chapter I find no doubt. Yet before I leave you, vouchsafe me the Liberty of propounding one or two objections against your Art.

Maſt. Obiect Sir what you please, and I shall answer it.

Schol. Before I came unto you, I saw diuers other formes of short writing: whereupon I call to minde, that many words were written shorter then you write them.

Maſt.

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Maſt. Not valike. For this aſſure your ſelfe, that if there were a thouſand ſeuerrall formes of ſhort writing, by ſpelling Charactery (as there may be more) yet the very worſt of them all would haue ſome words ſhorter written then the beſt. And therefore it is not meet to cenſure of the goodneſſe or badneſſe of any form of ſhort writing, by the writing of certain words pickt here and there of purpoſe.

Schol. But if a man can write a whole word without ſtirring of the pen from the paper, where as you in the writing of the ſame word, remove your pen happily twice or thrice, will you not iudge that he writeth that word at leaſt ſooner then you doe yours?

Maſt. No, except there be ſome thing elſe, which maketh the word ſhorter. For in writing the Secretarie ſmall letters of *c, d, f, j, l*, the pen is removed from the paper: and yet thoſe letters are ſooner written then theſe, being proportionably made, (as firſt in a ſet hand,) *b, h, m, n, p, r, s, v, w*, or a minims, in writing of which letters, the pen is neuer moved from the paper. And therefore in mine vaderſtanding, it is not meet to iudge that word alwayes to be the ſhortest and ſoonest written, which is done with fewest ſtirrings of the pen from the paper.

Schol. How then ſhall we know which forme of ſhort writing is beſt?

Maſt. By making ſuch tryall, as to reaſon is moſt agreeable. Now reaſon it ſelfe teacheth vs that forme of ſhort writing to be ſimply the beſt aboue all other, (1) which is performed with moſt ſpeed and readineſſe; (2) whole characters are moſt faire; (3) whoſe
let.

letters are moſt eaſily diſtinguiſhed vpon the firſt ſight; (4) whole written lines are moſt ſtrictly bounded by their proper paralels, that ſo ſpace be leſt for interlinations; (5) which is moſt certainly read for euer after; (6) and ſo conclude the full knowledge and practice whereof is in ſhortest time, and with moſt facilitie to be obtained. And ſuch is this Art of Stenographic.

Schol. Indeed I thinke, that forme of ſhort writing ſhould in all reaſon be held the beſt, which excelleth the reſt, in all thoſe reſpects you ſpeake of. But there are now ſo many formes of ſhort-writing, (ſome vſing affixes or ely ſome diſſyllables, ſome obſcuring places of vowels, ſome obſcuring none) that a man cannot tell which to follow of them. For every man will ſay, that his owne is the beſt, as you ſay yours is. who therefore ſhall be iudge in this caſe?

Maſt. Neither they, nor I, (for we are parties, and it becometh not a party to be a iudge) nor any vnlearned men; (for they want iudgement.) Neither yet any learned men, though otherwiſe neuer ſo abſolute Schollers, in the profound knowledge of all Arts and Languages, may be thought competent Iudges to arbitrate this difference; except they be alſo equally acquainted with all the formes of ſhort-writing that are vſed. And were there any ſuch I ſhould moſt wiſhedly ſubmit my ſelfe to their cenſure. But becauſe I thinke there is none ſuch, or rather am ſure of it, I for my part reſerre my ſelfe vnto the tryer of all things, Time; nothing doubting but that as Truth is the daughter of Time: ſo Time ſhall bring the Truth to light, touching theſe particulars now queſtioned on

all

the Art of Stenographie. Chap. 30.

all sides. Let every professor therefore of short-writing heighten his own Invention to the full, and give it all the luster he can devise, either by his owne pen, or by the helpe of others: and every one that desires to learne the Art of short-writing, follow what sort of short-writing he will: til Time hath made it manifest, which is the best, and then the rest will grow out of use.

Schol. You seeme very confident that your manner of short-writing, is simply the best: if it be so, I marvel how then it comes to passe, that some men still follow other formes of short-writing, never seeking the knowledge of this.

Maist. This is not at all to be marvelled at. For according to that saying of Augustine, (*Ep. 118. cap. 7. Ipsi mutant consuetudinem, etiam quæ adversus utilitatem, perituram immutata.*) The very change of an old custome, though it be profitable, in respect of the benefit thereby to be received, is yet troublesome at the first, in regard of the unwillie thereof. So they that have been accustomed to another forme of short-writing, though worse; no marvel, if they find it troublesome at the first, to fall to the practice of this; although the change be profitable, as many can testifie, which have left other formes of short-writing, to fall to the practice of this. But indeed the chiefest reason which hath kept any from meddling with this Art, is the prejudicate conceit which they had of the hardnesse and difficulty thereof. Yet as a straight staffe, though it seeme crooked, when the one end of it is put into the water, by reason of the diversify of the medium through which it is seene, is nevertheless straight still, and will so appeare when it is wholly

wholly out of the water: So although vnto many, viewing this Art of mine, through preiudice; (as it were through another medium) It seemeth that some thing stands awry, yet is it neuerthelesse straight still, and will so appeare, when their preiudice is once remooued. And my hope is; that this Art of *Stenographie* is now made so plaine and easie, that any man, though but of meane capacitie, may learne the Art of himselfe without a Teacher. And that when hee findeth the practice thereof both easie and pleasant, his preiudice conceined against it for the difficulty wil cease.

Schol. I thinke no lesse. For those directions which you haue giuen me for the practice of this Art; doe abundantly satisfie me, I confesse, farre beyond mine expectation. Yet one thing more I will craue at your hands, and then I will trouble you no further: which is, that you would fit me downe some examples of Sentences for my practice in writing, such as you shall thinke fittest for the illustration of all the Precepts of this Art.

Maſt. With a very good will. Here therefore follow certaine Sentences collected for that purpose: in the writing whereof, the vse of euery defective and symbolicall character, of euery combination, and termination, as also of euery precept of this Art, is occasioned. And that you may bee the better directed in the charactering of these words: First, I haue caused all words that are to be written at large, to be printed in a Latine letter; Secondly, all that are to be written by words of sort, printed in an English letter; Thirdly, all that are to be written partly at large, and partly with one or more words of sort, are printed with mixt letters: namely, that part of the word which is to be written

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written at large, with Latine letters, and that part which is to be written by words of few, one or more, with English letters. Fourthly, those words that are to be referred as dissimiles to the word next before going, (according to the fourth rule of the 38 chapter) are printed in an Italica letter. Fifthly, the words summing frequently together, the common phrases and clauses, which Chap. 19. have generall characters appropriated unto them, are printed with very small Roman capitals, of the size of the rest. Lastly, all words that are to be sundred into collocations, have this *separatrix* (°) before them. So that the Sentences being printed in this manner, you may easily judge of your selfe, whether you have charactered them truly, or not.

The exemplary Sentences are these following.

In the Name of the Father, and of the Sonne,
and of the Holy Ghost.

The feare of the Lord, is the beginning of
wisdom, Psal. 110. 9. 10.

Our iustification is to be praised by the fruits
of our sanctification.

Wee make them, and peace to you, them vp.

Nothing is good for me, which is not had for
other.

Foolish men are never subdued with wisdome.

The Schoolmaster is

It is impossible to blow and sup at once.
Religion is the means betwixt Atheisme and
Superstition.

True friendship is only among good men.
The judgement of charity is not alwayes the
judgement of veritie.

Every Christian ought to be in his own house
King, Priest, and Prophet.

He that will no ill doe, must keep from all ill
longer thereto.

A babbling tongue sheweth great pride and little
knowledge.

Repentants alwayes followeth rash judgement.
Begin nothing before thou knowest how to
end it.

The fane of grace, is beaven upon earth.
Whoremongers and Soulesellers, God will
judge. Hab. 2. 14.

When a mans wayes please the Lord, he maketh
even his enemies to be at peace with him. Psal.
133.

He serveth God best, that serveth him most out
of sight.

Every action of Christ was for our instruction;
but only his morall actions for our imitation.

Excess and extremity is Gods opportunity.
Wonder is the daughter of ignorance.

Wise people procureth, abhorreth, yea, and will be
sacrifices are offered by men unto God; Sac-
raments are given by God unto men.

Education ought to be ruled by reason, as the wife
by the husband.

I mul-

the Art of Simiographia. Chap. 10.

A multitude of Lovers in a woman would at-
tend a multitude of perplexities.

Flattery procures friends, but plaine dealing
hatred.

A man's reputation, is to be gained by any best
grace.

Fire and Water are good servants but ill mas-
ters.

Learning and grace keeps not company else
wayes together.

He that will not be a fatherhood, let him be none
least.

Procella is the Law of love and poverty, not
a curse, but a trade.

Two contrary passions mingled together grow
not mortal.

A quick invention, and a good memory must
agree.

Opprobrie casteth a false colour upon men's be-
liefs.

Parten many things to others, but nothing to
thy selfe.

Circumstances broke with an high hand, are of
the substance.

A good name is more to be respected, then a
great.

Nothing is to be counted profitable, which is
not honest.

Every time revolveth increase in regard of
circumstances.

Desperate is the cause that's attended no co-
lor of defence.

102. 103. The Schoolemaster is

Such as mis^{er} disposition is, such is his company.
Faith doth indiffe be betwixt God, good work be-
twixt men.

Magistrates must not like Gallo beholds vio-
lence without check.

We not seasoned with gracc doth more swart then
good.

The signes of saluation are to be sought in our
lives, but the cause in Iesus Christ.

The more the Egyptians afflicted the Israe-
lites, the more they multiplied and grew, Ex. 1. 12.

To * manifeste the dignity of Christ his be-
dy, is to denie the truth of his humane nature.

The Prophets & Apostles neuer whip^t them-
selues: But such Priests do more.

As much as the light of the Sunne is more excel-
lent then the light of a candle: so much is the light
of the Gospel above the light of Philosophie.

If when we were enemies, wee were reconciled to
God by the death of his Sonne, much more being
reconciled shall we be saved by his life, Rom. 5. 10.

Psal. 66. 18. If I regard iniquity in my heart,
God will not heare me.

* Vniuersall sinne in the dayes of Noah brought
vniuersall destruction vpon the Earth.

Gods mercy may come, inter pontum & fontem:
betwixt the Bridge and the Brooke.

He that makes himselfe a companion to all,
sell his reputation cheape.

To rest in knowledge, though neuer so little,
makes an Hypocrite.

Great

the Art of Simiographia. Chap. 20.

Great sleepers were more dangerous to a State.
Many can sleep * soundly as a Deemon, but
can scarce sleep in their bed.

Nothing in the world is worth more, before the
condition of a true Christian.

God is most pleased with vs, when most we seek
our others much good.

There is in nature, as if were an * orderly * dis-
order to be * observed.

None have less praise than they that wish never
after it.

A glowing tongue is a signe of a false heart.
The least most in trouble that most seeks rest in
this world.

In * such a full man writes bristles running
in water, but * shines in marble.

Some men's mention Religion, was but * dis-
course by table-talk.

In Iacob wrestled with Christ by a blessing, so
must we strive with God in prayer, Rom. 1. 10.

If God give vs much wealth, we should receive
it with a trembling hand.

It is better to say have labour sometimes a man
with together, than an other time a work.

The best mens state is like a fire of green wood,
which burneth no longer than whilst it is green.

The more the Israelites were afflicted, the more
they * increased, Exod. 1. 12.

As a large serpent is he himself, will keep a
man from the sight of his fangs.

A sword is no good weapon as to be taken hold of
at the point.

The Schoolemaster to

When a Crie "besieged with" paine, it is halfe
gone.

Eliab as great a Prophet as he was, did murmur
against persecution.

He that seeketh his owne glory more then the
glory of God, is an hypocrite.

Trust not a fading colour in the countenance of
thine enemy.

A crooked staffe will serue to beat a dogge, when
a straight cannot be found.

Pride seuereth a man from God; hatred from
his neighbour; anger from himselfe.

The Iurie "inquyeth" onely concerning matter
of fact: but the Iudge alone "decerneth" of the
right.

The Iewes by their obstinacie, "revolved" all
their right in Christ to the Gentiles.

All care is not "condemned", but that which dis-
turbeth from better thoughts.

Many are mutilated by "outward" baptisme,
which are not parturited by "regeneration" of the
spirit.

That was done in one quarter of an house by
our first Parent, which ended to the ruine of them
and all mankind.

The Oracles of God are not to be examined
by mans reason, but to be believed.

It is dangerous for a man to live in such a condi-
tion, as "wherein" he would be loath to die.

The best meanes to get more then we have, is to
be "thankfull" for that little which we have al-
ready.

the Art of Stenographie. Chap. 30.

Be an arbitrator *•* betwixt those that contend
my friends, lest they make them both chide and
scorn.

There is no contrariety between one virtue
and another, but every vice hath his contrary.

There is not any grace in a man *•* except
where there is not a resemblance to an hypocrite.

Drawards when they have given betwixt the
pot and the wall, despise all rules of descent, and
their Instruments runne voluntary.

If a mans heart be set upon riches, he will never
be satisfied with riches: If upon lust, he will never
be content with one woman.

The Lord hath ordained, that they which
preach the Gospel, should live of the Gospel. 1
Cor. 9. 14.

The more fervent one love is to the Lord, the
less the more full are our joys: even in this life.

It is better to weep with Mary Magdalene, than to
laugh with *•* Belshazzar.

If thou love thine own safety, temper not the
wrath of a desperate person.

Many by *•* misapplying the *•* Scriptures turne
the truth of God *•* into a lie.

The last government of the Church, that is to say,
in the time of the Apostles, was such as now is a
• Antichristian.

The Superstitious are not *•* easily moved in
matters concerning *•* Devils: Is true, but so
are good men.

A cleere conscience, like a marble stone, sheweth
all

all the shaftes of mischief and scandalous tongues
that are shot against him that hath it.

He that judgeth a cause before he hath heard
both parties, though his judgement may be just,
yet his heart is not so.

A prudent wife by yielding Obedience to her
husband, obtaineth power to command him.

The prescription of the Inquisition (like the
Athenian Ostracisme) thrusteth out none, but the
best, and worthiest from among men.

The duty of a good Pastor is to feed his flock,
to defend them from the Wolve, and to bring
them home, that straggle from their walks.

No man is more crowching to his superiours, then
he that will most proudly trample upon his in-
feriours.

Warre followeth not the temperance of the
body, because it is an hobie. But passions doe, for
they proceed from the humours.

Princes comparatively considered with other
men, are found to stand in place of greater dan-
ger.

It is impossible to stop the motion of the Sunne,
as the course of Gods Ordination.

As David was wont to be according to his heart,
so was God wont to David according to his.

Baran is a Lyon in strength, a Dragon in
fiercenesse, and a Serpent in subtiltie.

What else but masowles are in the creature, to
thinke that he can hide his sinnes from the Eyes
of God?

Thou

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Then persecuted Christ himself, when thou
persecutest any of his members.

So the bush which Moses saw upon Mount Ho-
reb, though it burned, was not yet consumed by
the fire: So the Church of God still flourisheth,
withstanding the hottest flames of persecution.

All men by Nature are heirs of damnation by a
stronger title, then any child born to his fathers
lands.

The regenerate, sometimes fall into sinne, but
the regenerate walks in grace.

The constancy of a good mans behaviour here
perth him from an ill report.

Christians should intertaine no other sorrow
for the world, then such as may stand with the hope
of the resurrection.

He that may doe what he will, will sometimes
doe more then he may.

Every place of Scripture is to be as open
but as it may agree with all, and craffe none.

If thy recreation be lawfull, it will make thee
fitter to serve God.

Gods judgments are sometimes secret, but
always just.

He that would purge himself from sinners,
must have no fellowship with wicked persons.

We must never receive God out of the Trinity,
nor Christ out of the Deity.

Danish is as kinde to Christ his flocke, as
the Foxe to the Lambe, or the Wolfe to the Sheepe.
Sleeps to the Physician of all cates.

God

The Schoolmaster to

Good things appeare then of most worth, when
they are knowne in their want.

He which asketh ought • impossible, frustrateth
his owne suite.

Seber ignorance in all countries is • disesteemed of
the world.

Too much • importunity of a friend, is a kind of
violence.

• Conquest makes a man valiant, and authority
• inspirith • wisehome.

Christ was • transfigured upon Mount Tabor,
• disfigured upon mount • Golgotha.

That friend is false of heart, which • obstructeth
thee • onely for his owne ends.

God pardoneth no mans sinnes in part, but all
of none.

Concupiscence is the motion of Originall sin.
Patience is a • counterpoysen for all griefe.

Too much familiarity breedeth contempt.

The summe of all morall philosophie is • inclo-
ded in these three words (• arly • arly • arly) Justice
& Abstinence: Beate and say beate.

The Hebrew tongue is counted holy, not
ly because the Old Testament was written • there-
in but because there is not one • obscene word in
all the language.

As long as a mans heart is set upon riches, he will
never be satisfied.

As ye grow old and weaker and weaker say you,
labour to have your faith in Christ most strong. For
Duties as at all times else, is specially, when
death

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death approacheth will be safe with us, for as much as
be knoweth, that if then he will his prey, he hath
lost it for ever.

To reason thus (such a professor) of the Gospel
to naught: Therefore all the professors are so) is
all one, as if they should say (Such a trades man is
without conscience in his dealings) Therefore all
trades-men are so) Then which nothing can be
spoken more "incharitably."

Many wicked persons also want the fear of
death, with this windy conceit (we owe God a death)
whereas it should enter "into their thoughts, also
to consider, that they owe God a damnation."

A bragging "Mountebank may be" help refer-
red unto a puddle of water, which to the "outward
show is as deepe as the heaven is high, which be-
cause, notwithstanding, may be gaged by a mans finger.

Though our sinnes be as a profound a tincture
as ink, every "whoredom" whereof is upon our
ground, yet the blood of Jesus Christ is able to
wash us as white as Snow.

The Apostles and Evangelists in writing the
New Testament, had the assistance of the Holy Ghost
to keep them from error: That they were left to
their own libertie, of telling their own phrase; as
appeareth by their difference of style in writing.

It is as great an "inconceivable" for a rowling "Dol-
line to sit upon the Stage in a publique Theatre,
as for an old man to dance among children in the
open street.

It is "impossible" with one eye to look vnto
heaven

The Schoolmaster is

beaten above, and with the other to behold the earth beneath: so it is not possible, to mingle * heavenly and * earthly matters both at once.

The word (Wedlocke) signifieth the bond * wherewith wedded persons are (as it were) locked and locked together in marriage: The word (Whore-mong) signifieth the chiefe end of whoredom, which is the * procreation of children.

Christ died not to deliver us * from the miseries and afflictions of this life, and a temporall death: but to free us from the perpetuall torments of * everlasting death.

Bread and wine are left vs. in the Sacrament of the Lords Supper, in stead of the flesh and blood of the Paschall Lamb, to * represent the flesh and blood of Christ our * Paschever, 1 Cor. 10. 7.

The Papists & Anabaptists are like Samsons Foxes, tyed together by the tyles with a * firebrand betweene them, which though they look't severall wayes, yet in their running they fired the cogues * Vineyards and Olices.

A skuldrude (as it is in the Proverbs) runneth not upon foure feet: but it is sufficient, that the members * thereof doe * agree in the point where- in they are * conferred.

Our Lord Jesus Christ even then triumphed over his enemies, when most they seemed to triumph over him, Coloss. 2. 15.

The reprobate have a civill right to the goods and lands which they possess: but the elect have a right by Christ,

There

the Art of Symbologie. Chap. 20.

There is no temptation so strange, but except
God support vs by his spirit, we may be ^{overcome}
^{thereof}.

God is many times working our good, when we
least thinke upon it: So he was creating Adam on
helpes meet for him, when he was fast asleepe.

All creatures by extraordinary ^{instinct}, went
by couples into the Ark, and submitted ^{them-}
selves to Noah, to be placed therein by him, as he
saw good.

The Temple of God in Hierusalem was built up
on mount Moris, which was a hill ^{adjoining} to
Zion and ^{accounted} as a part ^{thereof}.

The context (*that is to say*: the coherence, and con-
sequence) is very necessary to be ^{observed} by the
finding out of the true meaning of a Text.

It is nothing to live ^{going} in Abraham house;
but for a man to dwell in the Tabernacles of Kedar
as to him in the Court of Sardanapalus and yet to
bege himselfe vpright is a matter of great diffi-
culty.

Some take even a pride to ^{declare} ^{themselves}
in all companies where they come by the pretence
of the manifold disagreements which they see in
the Church.

The Gentiles which were circumcised were to
be ^{admitted} to all privileges and prerogatives
concerning matters of faith and Gods worship, as
well as the children of Israel.

It is a common ^{proverb}, that where God hath
his Church, the Devil hath his Chappell: But
(the

The Schoolmaster's

(the imperty of the times considered) that where
ver he may be thus • united where God hath
his Chappel, the Diuell hath his Church.
The policy of ALL vessels to pretend • them-
selves to be of a contrary religion, to them whom
they oppose: that they which will not abet their
faction for other causes, may yet be perswaded for
religion sake to take part with them.

As a Fisher lets a Fish see the bait but not the
hook: so Satan to all his suggestions to sinne,
sheweth vs the • pleasantly and • profitableness
of the sinne: but hideth away from vs the • more
full effects • thereof.

It is • required that Ministers should be lovers of
hospitality, and well may they be lovers of hospitali-
ty. But they are disabled from helping any,
through • impropriations, and the corruption of
• unmerciful patrons.

Incolcern the Chronologer proposed by manie
first arguments drawne from the computation of
the times, that our Lord Jesus was baptizd in the
year from the creation of the world, 4000. • exactly count-
ed.

The Old and New Testament are for • substance
all one. For (1) the New Testament was • unfolded
in the old: and the old Testament is • unfolded in
the New. (2) The ceremoniall Law was the Gospel
• promised: & the Gospel is the ceremoniall Law
• fulfilled. (3) The mysteries of saluation were co-
uered under the ceremonies of the Law: But are
now • discovered in the Doctrine of the Gospel.
(4) The

the Art of Simony. Chap. 20.

(4) The Priesthood of Christ was voyled in the Ecclesiastical Priesthood: and the Pontificall Priesthood was revealed in the Priesthood of Christ.

Some matters may be better expressed by one, than by many. It is better in the congregation that one should read, or preach than many. With one hour-glass will serve the turn to tell the youth time by, better then an hundred.

David saith, *Psalm. 141. 4.* that when a mans breath shall stop, he returneth - into his earth, and that in that very day, all his thoughts perish. That is to say, In that very day, wherein he dieth all his - passions for the good of himselfe and his friends, grounded upon the hope of long life, and - earthly desires come straight way to nothing.

It was a subtle policie in Ieroboam to make way for Idolatry, by making ignorant and - superstitious persons Priests of the high places, for money. For there is no greater friend to Idolatry then ignorance of the Teachers.

Many rely more upon the writing of Superstitions and other credulous antiquities, then upon the pure and sober judgement of the most judicious and - incomprisable writers of these times.

It is common with Mariners in a great storme of tempest at Sea, to pray - earnestly, and to vowe change of life: but when they come on shore, all is forgotten, (as it may be thought) and they fall to drinking of Manna and Heales. But thus dole many also in their - sickness: they vow a better life if once they recover, but after they are delivered from

The Schoolemaſter 10

from ſickneſſe and recovered indeed, they be-
come ten times worſe then beſore.

Deuta 3.4. When thou commeſt into thy neigh-
bours Vineyard, then thou mayeſt EATE Grapes
thy fill at thine owne pleaſure; but thou ſhalt not
put any in thy veſſell.

If any of the vulgar get ONCE a report by the
end, of ſome ill done by any of their betters (whether
the report be true or falſe) it is in their mouth
like a wilde fire, which cannot be quenched.

As the gold of the Iſraelites, as long as it was in
earings and bracelets was exceeding precious, but
being caſt into a molten Idoll, became moſt abhor-
minable: So wit, as long as it is well uſed, continu-
eth of precious account, but when it is abuſed, na-
thing becommeth more vile.

Minſters are appointed for mens ſoules, Phy-
ſicians for their bodies, and Lawyers for mens lands
and goods.

Where the Holy Ghoſt may not come in at the
doore, the Diuell will come in at the window.

The Lyon (except he be pinched with extre-
mity of hunger) will neuer prey vpon a proſtrate
creature.

1 Pet. 2.11. Dearly beloved, I beſeech you as
ſtrangers and pilgrims, abſtaine from fleſhly luſts
which fight againſt the ſoule.

The proud Pharifee was not ſo much above the
Publicane in his owne iudgement, as hee was be-
neath him in the eſtimation of Chriſt.

Will, vnderſtanding, and power, remains in
the

the Art of Stenographie. Chap. 20.

the soule, after it is departed from the body, as a
trinity of faculties in one spirittuall essence diu-
uited.

It is not possible with one eye to looke vpon
heauen, and with the other to behold the earth at
the same instant: for it is impossible standing here
usually and earthly matters both at once.

God knoweth nothing by experience, nor re-
members brought as by pictures. For he knoweth
and remembereth all things together, and is one,
from euertiding to euertiding.

It is more necessary for the instruction of the
common people, that the Minister should talke
rather vpon the easie point of Catechisme, then to
profess the hard and intricate questions of
knotty and hidden learning.

Paynters, which for a little money betray
Christ his flocke, in the hands of some of his
boisme Priests, shall in the end finde a little re-
sist in such vngodly gaine, as ever bodie was in
thirtie pieces of syluer, for which he betrayed
Christ.

Ecclesiastes 10. 20. Curse not the king, no nor
in thy thought, and curse not the rich in thy bed-
chamber: For a bird of the ayre shall carry the
voyce, and that which hath wings shall tell the
matter.

The scale wherewith many are transported
is so precipitate and rash, that they may be com-
pared to a man vpon the side of a sheepe: well, who if
he made no haste to come downe, may say himselfe

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when he will; But if he makes any baſte, he ſalls
preſently on running and cannot recouer him-
ſelfe, untill he come to the bottome.

Chriſt gave Peter the keyes, not of earth, but
of heauen. Whence Ferns, a learned Papiſt draw-
eth this conſequent: that therefore the Pope ought
not to haue any iuriſdiction in tempoꝛall matters,
but in ſpirituall onely.

No man marvelleth at the Sun and the glori-
ous light thereof: But a blazing Starre (which
is but a meteor of ſhort continuance) ſets all the
world at gaze. For we are more ſubies by na-
ture to admire ſtrange things then excellent.

The Miniſter which in the time of perſe-
cution hath ſuffered imprisonment for the Goſpell,
and afterwards when the Church is at quiet, fol-
loweth the Court, and hunteth after Courtly
call'gements, altogether neglecing his
charge, is like unto an ycle, which endureth the
rough Northern winde, and melteth with the heate
of the Sunne.

Matth. 5. 20. Except your righteousneſſe exceed
the righteousneſſe of the Scribes and Phariſees, yee
ſhall in no caſe enter into the Kingdome of hea-
uen. This Chriſt ſpeaketh, becauſe the Scribes and
Phariſees reſides in the outward Obedience of the
Law, not regarding the integrity of the heart, the
inward ſanctification of the mind, nor faith in the
Mediator, without which none can be ſaved.

The conſcience of an hypocrite, may be com-
pared to one, that is to be a witneſſe againſt a ma-
lefactor;

the Art of Signographie. Chap. 20.

testimonie; which before the Affizes are come, perswadeeth him to be of good comfort; for hee will say nothing against him. *After the lesse* when hee is brought vpon his oath to giue in euidence against him, before the Judge; he standeth vpon, and discloseth ALL hee knoweth by him, and chargeth him with the guilt of whatsoeuer shall make against him.

Because we are giuen by Nature to seeke the invisible God in a visible essence, it hath pleased God to make himselfe visible in his Sonne Iesus Christ, (who is theretofore call'd God manifest in the flesh, 1 Timothee. 3. 16.) that wee may learne to worship him in his Sonne. And hereunto belongeth that speech of our Saviour Christ, Iohn 12. 45. He that seeth me (that is to say with the eyes of faith, as beleeuing in me) hee seeth him that sent me.

To make a difference of meates and drinckes for conscience sake, as iudging one to be more holy then another, is cald by the Apostle Paul, the doctrine of Devils: But if a man for conscience sake of obedience to his Ecclesiastical Lawes, shall vpon the dayes appointed, abstaine from flesh, there is, no doubt, but such obedience pleaseth God, and is farre from superstition.

Chrysostome is of Opinion, that Dauid is said to be a man after Gods owne heart, because he was so frequent in praising God, and giuing thanks for benesses receiued, (the most of the Psalmes being indeed of this kind.) Oh let this consideration theretofore quicken vs, to a more frequent use of the
duty

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duty of thanksgiving: that so God may neuer be weary of * bestowing his benefits upon vs, as long as hee seeth Vs to receiue them with * thankfull hearts.

2. As a multitude of vessels, of * vnequall * bignesse (some containing a pint, some a gallon, some a barrel, a hoghead, or a tunne,) being throwne * into the Sea, will euery one of them be filled with water, as much as they are able to containe, (euen the smallest as well as the greatest:) So in the kingdom of heauen, euery one of the elect in generall, shall be filled with glorious felicity, as much as hee is capable of, though they shall haue a farre greater portion of glory then others, which haue made * themselves more capable * therof then they, by leading a more * godly and holy life, and doing more good workes in this life, to further their * account.

3. A necessary memorandum for euery man to leaue in minde, to practise every day.

When thou wast spent the lingering day in pleasure and * delight,

And after ioyle, and weary way, dost seeke to rest at night,

What of thy paines, and pleasure part, adde thou one labour yet:

Are sleepe close vt thine eyes to fast, doe not thy God forget.

It was concluded upon by *All of Parliament*, in the yeere of the reigne of King Henry the sixth, the 17. that if any Waies were exposed to sale, upon any * Sunday in the yeere, (the ioure * dayes, in harvest

harrest excepted) the owners should * Topfitt all
their goods to the Lord of the Liberty, or Franchise,
where the Faire or Market was kept, *holos absonant*

Obligation. 1 COR. 11. 27. * Whosoever shall EATE
this bread, and drinke this cup of the Lords * *un-*
worthily, shall be guilty of the body and blood of
the Lord. Therefore that which men eat and
drinke *as the Lords Table, as it should serve, is indeed the*
very body and blood of Christ. *Else how could a*
man be guilty of them, which receiveth them not?

Answer. Such therefore he is guilty, because
he receiveth them not, being offered unto him in
the Lords Supper. For this his negligence, in not
receiveth them being offered, maketh him guilty
of the contempt of Christ his body and blood.

The councill of Trent did begin in the year of our
Lord, 1545. And in the year of the reign of * Henry the
eighth, the 37. It continued 18 yeeres. The full
number of the prelates therein assembled, from all
quarters, was 270. * Whereof 187 were of Italy, 31 of
Spaine 16. of France, and the other 16. of other coun-
tries in * Christendome. So that there were a-
boue twice so many Prelates of Italy, as of all the
world beside. And then, what marvell if they
concluded what they listed & especially conside-
ring that the Pope himselfe was moderator, and
that they excluded and tooke in, whom * them-
selues would and none else.

[And thus farre shall suffice to have proceeded in giving ex-
amples of Senterces.]

Saint Augustine saith, that a Reader when he com-
meth

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ſurely to ſee the end of a booke, is as glad as a Traveller, when he ſeeth the ſigne of the Inne, where he meaneth to lodge.

By theſe examples you may well perceiue that the words of ſort are in ſuch continuall vie, and come ſo oft to hand (eſpecially ſome of them) that once knowne, they cannot be forgotten. For as frequent as you ſee their vie in theſe former examples, ſo frequent ſhall you finde them to be in any ordinary Engliſh. For I dare conſtantly enough, that in any booke, written in plaine and ordinary Engliſh, about halfe of the words, are in whole, or in part, words of ſort.

Schol. Not unlike. For in ſome of the former examples, I obſerve that all the words are of this kinde. And in many other examples, almoſt all. And now (Sir) with thanks for your pains and patience, I will take my leave: intending (God willing) in my practice of ſhort-writing, to purſue all thoſe diſſolutions which I have receiv'd from you.

Maſt. Doe ſo: and the Lord bleſſe your indeuours therein.

FINIS.

